

# Hampton's Community Profile

## I. Executive Summary

### Overview of Key Indicators & Trends

This report was prepared by the Hampton Planning Department to help with the preparation of Hampton's Community Plan. The Community Plan will be an update of the 1998 Hampton Strategic Plan and the 2010 Comprehensive Plan (adopted 12/13/89). Information is included about the population, housing, economy, and land within the city. This information helps to paint a picture of the city as it is today and it can also be used to help make decisions about meeting the needs of residents and businesses in the future. This type of data also provides a good basis for understanding the needs for local government services and the potential revenues for providing those services.

A variety of sources were used to compile this report including the latest data available from the 2000 U.S. Census. The latest sources of information were used whenever possible. Data sources are typically cited on individual graphs and charts. Historical trends, future projections, and comparisons to other areas are provided as a way to make the data more meaningful as a snapshot of today and more useful for making decisions about the future. A detailed presentation and description of the data in this report can be found in Hampton's Community Profile. The Hampton Planning Department may also be contacted with questions or requests for additional information (727-6140).

This report is organized into two main sections:

Seventeen key indicators having general interest and wide application to the community. These indicators are grouped into four subject areas:

Growth and Development – Population Growth, Land Use Trends, Building Permits and Population Projections.

Population Characteristics – Population Diversity (Race), Age Characteristics, and Educational Attainment.

Housing - Household Composition, Housing Value, Ownership, and Age of Housing.

Economy - Income, Poverty Rate, Unemployment Rate, Employment Growth, Retail Sales, and Fiscal Environment.

A summary list of key trends organized by the four subject areas.

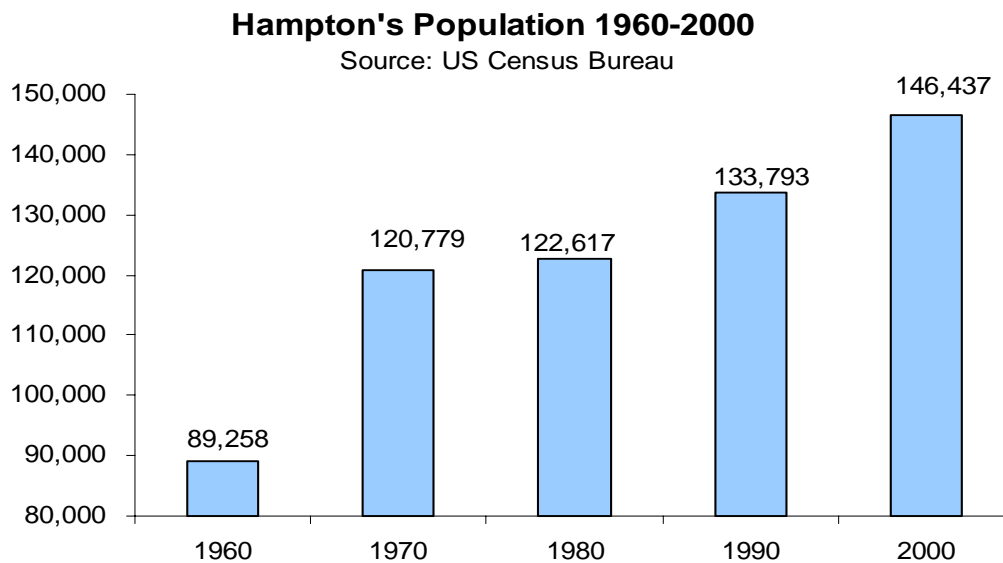
Additional information will be collected to support the update of the Community Plan as the update process moves forward. This information may come from a

variety of City staff and community sources and it may be included in a future edition of this report and as an addition to the Community Profile.

## **A. Key Indicators - Growth and Development**

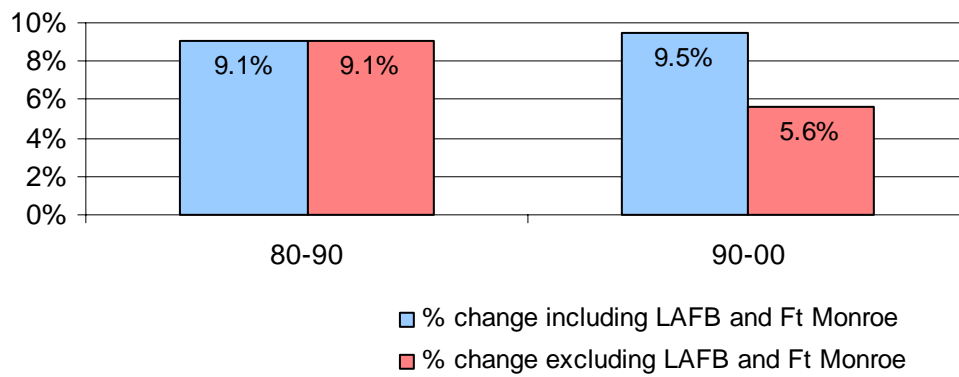
### Population Growth

The number of people living in Hampton has grown significantly since the consolidation in 1952 of Hampton, Elizabeth City County and the town of Phoebus. From 1960 to 2000, the population grew from 89,258 to 146,437 – an increase of 57,179 people or 64%. This growth was caused mostly by migration – people purchasing new homes and moving into the City. The population growth in the most recent decade (1990 to 2000) is notable for two reasons: the growth rate of the non-military population was less than the previous decade and the growth was limited to the developing portions of the City. The older areas of the City lost population during the previous decade.



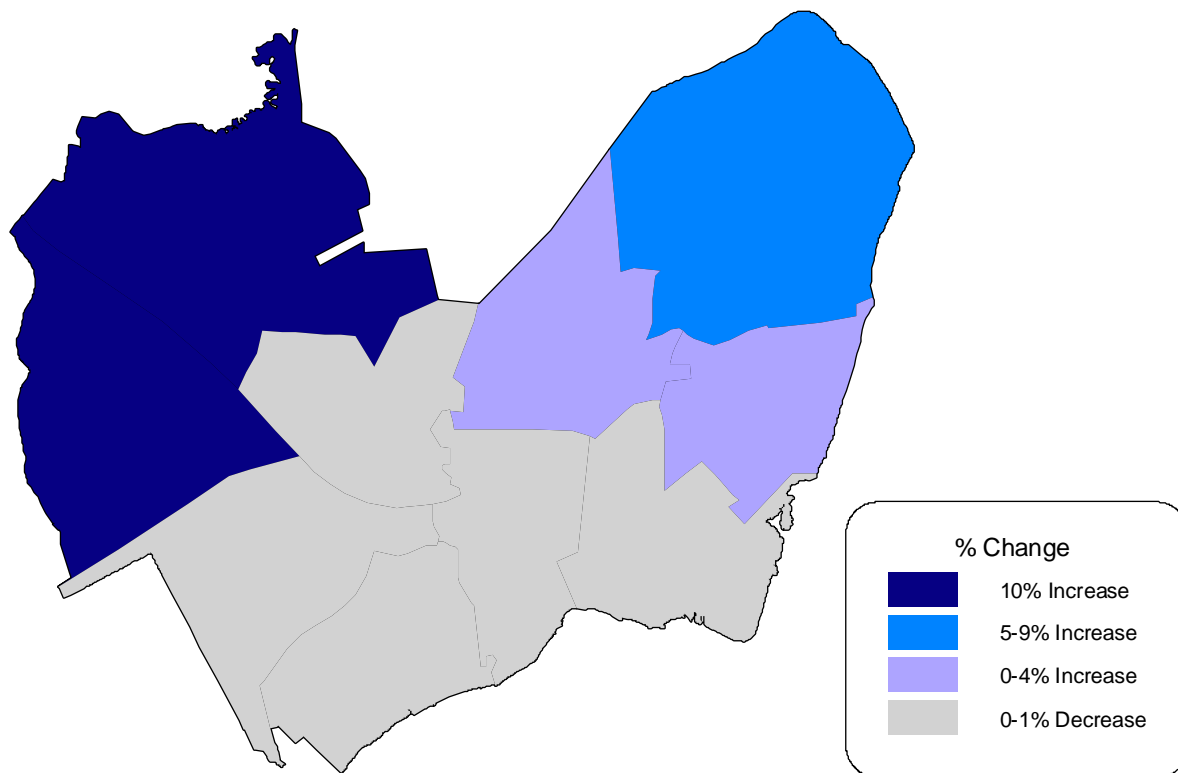
### Change in Hampton Population with and without Military Installations

Source: US Census Bureau



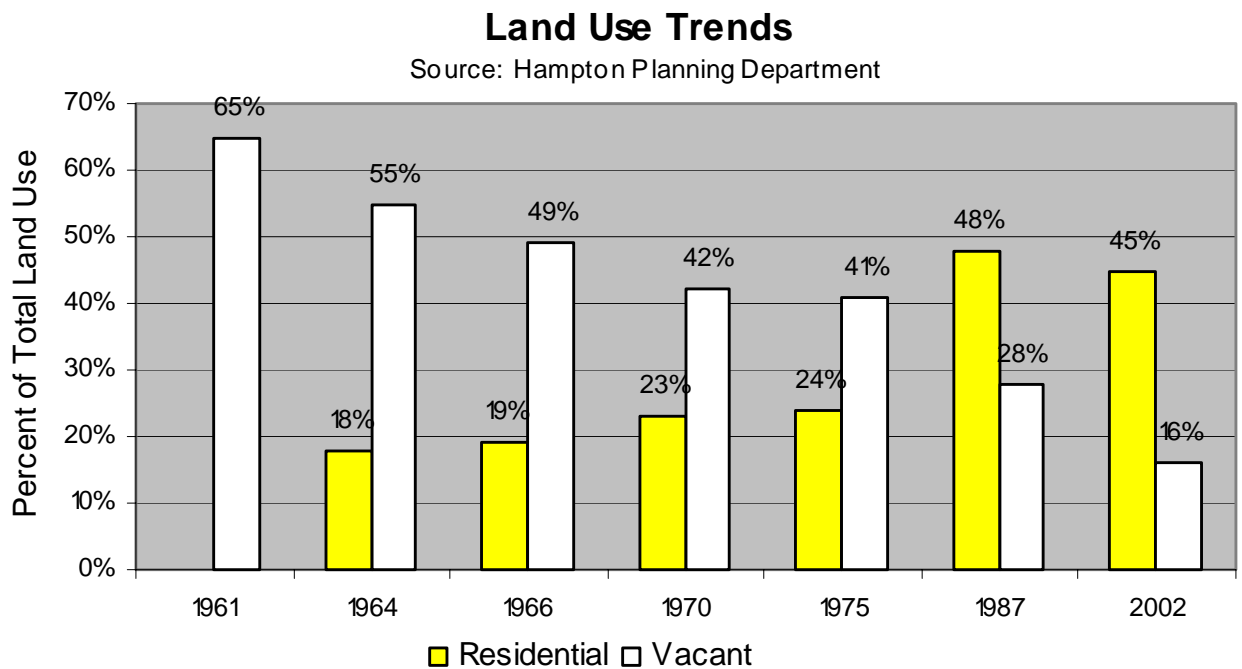
### Total Population Change (Not including LAFB), 1990-2000

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000



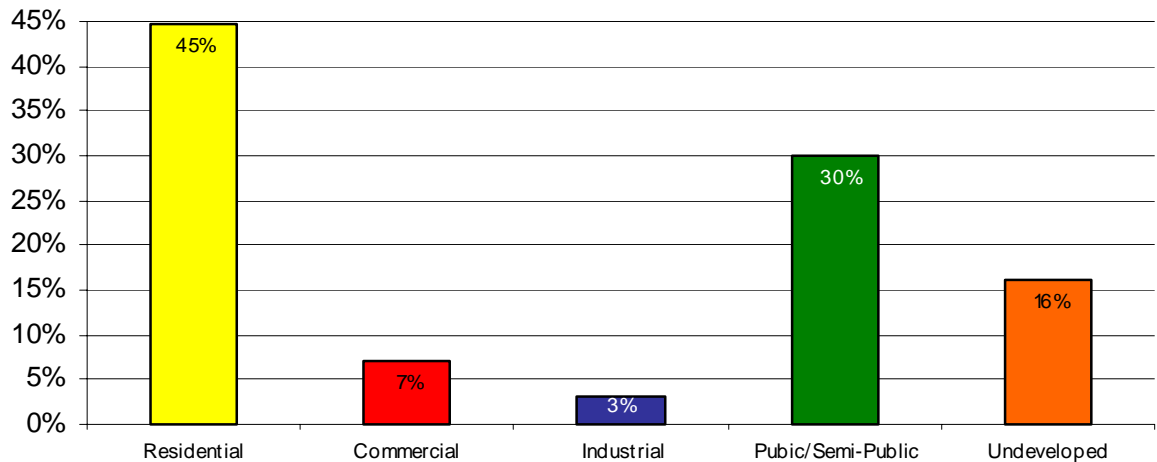
### Land Use Trends

Two of the most notable land use trends in the City are the significant increase in land devoted to residential use and the significant decrease in vacant land suitable for new development. Approximately 18% of the total City land area was devoted to residential use in 1964 as compared to about 45% in 2002. Vacant land made up about 65% of the City's land area in 1961 as compared to about 16% in 2002. Of the remaining 16% vacant land, approximately one half may not be suitable for development due to environmental or other constraints. Much of the remaining developable land is also divided into relatively small parcels throughout the city.



## Land Use Distribution 2002

Source: Hampton Planning Department

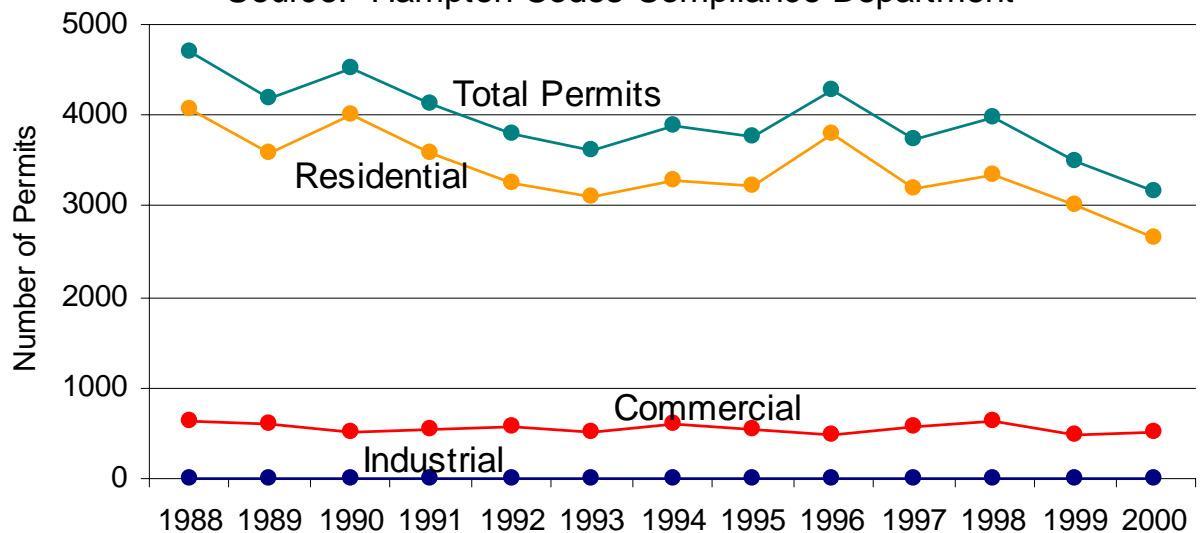


### Building Permits

Building permit data shows the relatively high number of residential building permits as compared to commercial and industrial. (Industrial permits have totaled five or less permits per year over the period shown.) The data also shows a gradual decline in the level of total and residential building permits over the thirteen-year period. These activity levels are consistent with land use and population trends. (Source: Hampton Codes Compliance Department)

## Building Permit Trends

Source: Hampton Codes Compliance Department



## Population Projections

Core Cities Population: 1970 – 2000 ( <b>US Census</b> ) and Projections for 2026 ( <b>HRPDC</b> )					
	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2026</b>
Hampton <sup>(1)</sup>	120,779	122,617	133,811	146,437	151,300
Newport News <sup>(2)</sup>	138,177	144,903	171,439	180,150	213,100
Norfolk <sup>(3)</sup>	307,951	266,979	261,250	234,403	236,400
Portsmouth <sup>(4)</sup>	110,963	104,577	103,910	100,565	101,900
Hampton Roads	1,108,393	1,213,999	1,454,183	1,574,801	1,923,600

<sup>1</sup>Consolidation in 1952. Sixteen percent vacant land in the year 2002 (Approximately ½ may not be developable.) Projected annual population change is .13 percent through 2026. (Land Use Data: Hampton Planning Department)

<sup>2</sup>Consolidation in 1958. Nine percent vacant land in the year 2000. Projected annual population change is .70 percent through 2026. (Land Use Data: Newport News Planning and Development Department)

<sup>3</sup>Last annexation in 1959. Ten percent vacant land in 1965. Population peaked in 1970. Projected annual population change is .03 percent through 2026. (Land Use Data: Norfolk Planning Department)

<sup>4</sup>Last annexation in 1968. Thirteen percent vacant land in 1988. Population peaked in 1960. Projected annual population change is .05 percent through 2020. (Land Use Data: Portsmouth Planning Department)

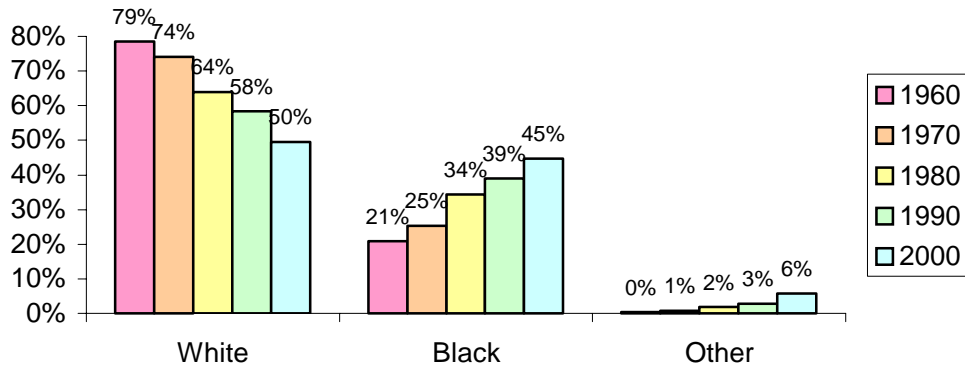
## **B. Key Indicators - Population Characteristics**

### Population Diversity

Hampton's population is more racially diverse than the population of the region or the State. Hampton's non-white population increased during the most recent decade while the white population experienced a decrease.

## Hampton's Racial Composition 1960-2000

Source: US Census Bureau



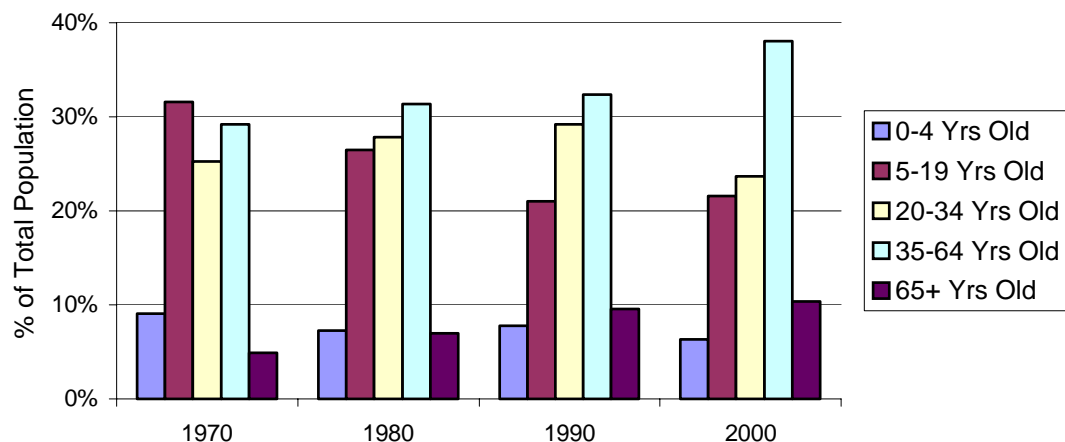
### Age Characteristics

Hampton's school age population (5 to 19 years) is projected to decrease between 2000 and 2010. The 2004 projection for public school enrollment in Hampton is 22,545 students. The public school enrollment for 2000/2001 was 23,290. (Source: Hampton Public Schools)

Hampton's population is becoming older on average as is the population of the U. S. The percent of elderly population will continue to increase in Hampton but at a lower rate than the region and State.

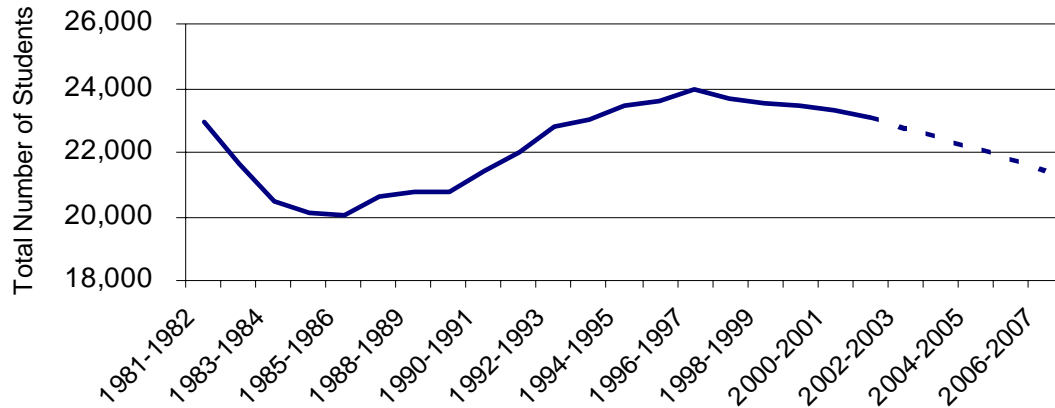
## Hampton: Age Distribution, 1970-2000

Source: US Census Bureau



### Hampton Public School Enrollment & Projections 1981-2007

Source: Hampton Public Schools

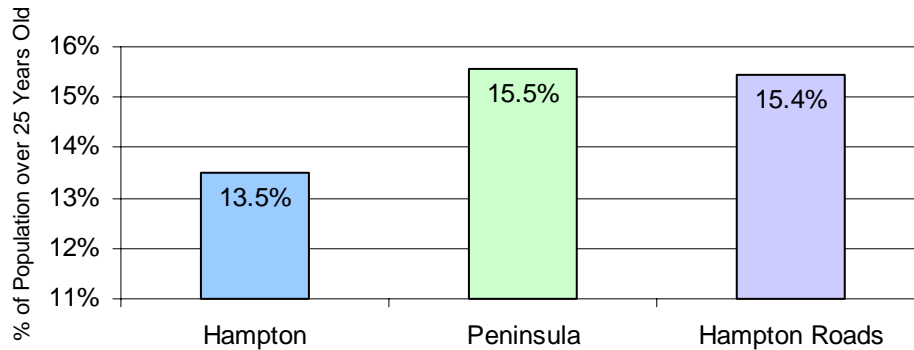


### Educational Attainment

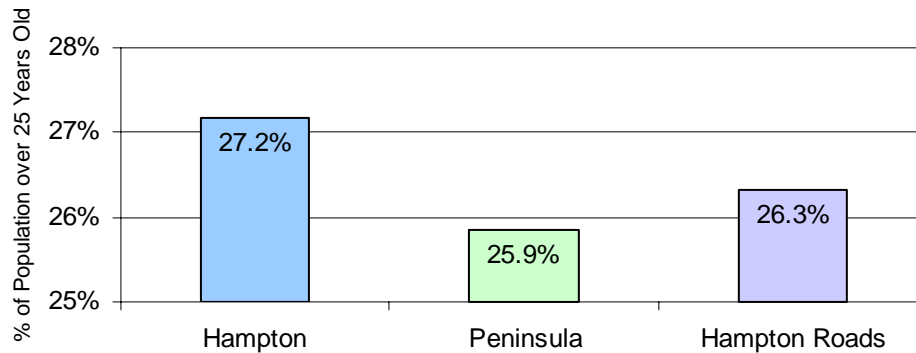
Levels of educational attainment in Hampton are comparable to the Hampton Roads region as a whole with Hampton having slightly lower levels of higher education.

### Population over 25 Years Old with a Bachelor's Degree, 2000

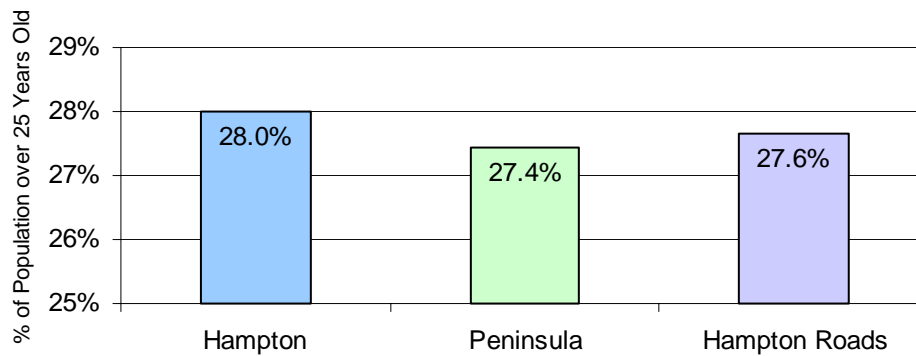
Source: US Census Bureau



**Population over 25 Years Old who have some College but no Degree, 2000** Source: US Census Bureau



**Population over 25 Years Old with HS Diploma but no College, 2000** Source: US Census Bureau



**C. Key Indicators - Housing**



Household Composition

Growth in family households continued in the 1990's (2%) but at a lower rate than in the 1970's (7.05%) and the 1980's (10.45%). Hampton's growth in family

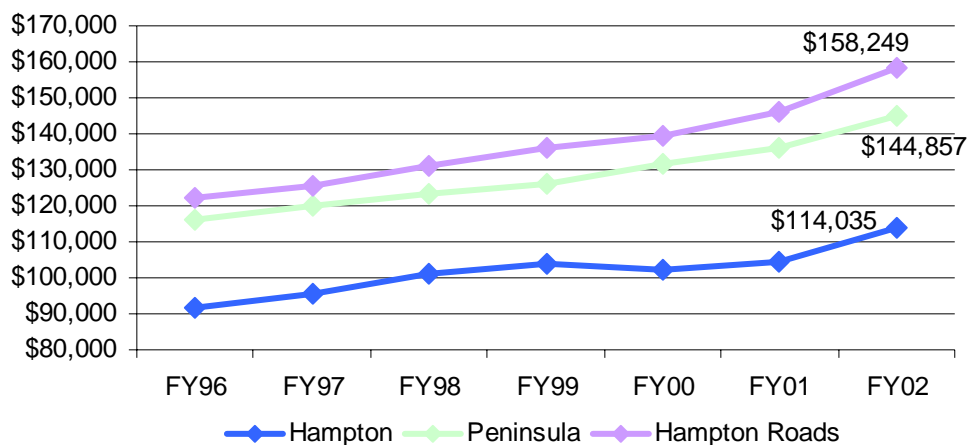
households in the 1990's was less than the region and State. The number of Hampton family households with children has been decreasing since the 1970's. The percentage of family households in Hampton headed by single parents was higher than the region and State.

### Housing Value

Hampton's average single-family detached home prices are growing at a slower rate than for the Peninsula portion of the region and the region as a whole. The overall rate of increase also declined during the 1990's.

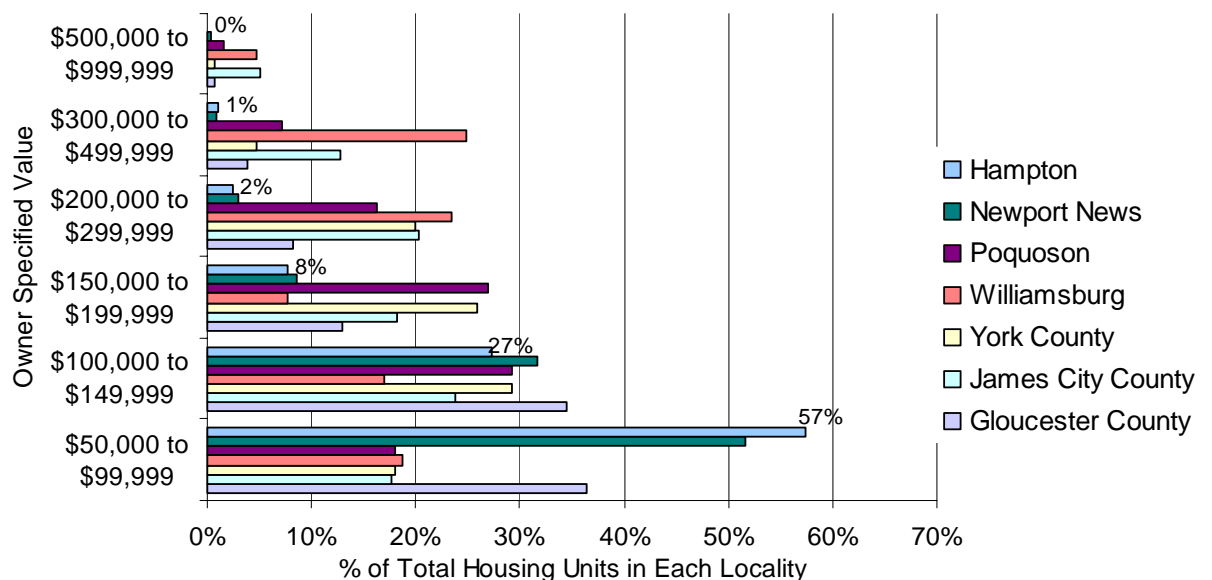
### Average Single Family Detached Sales Price

Source: Real Estate Information Network

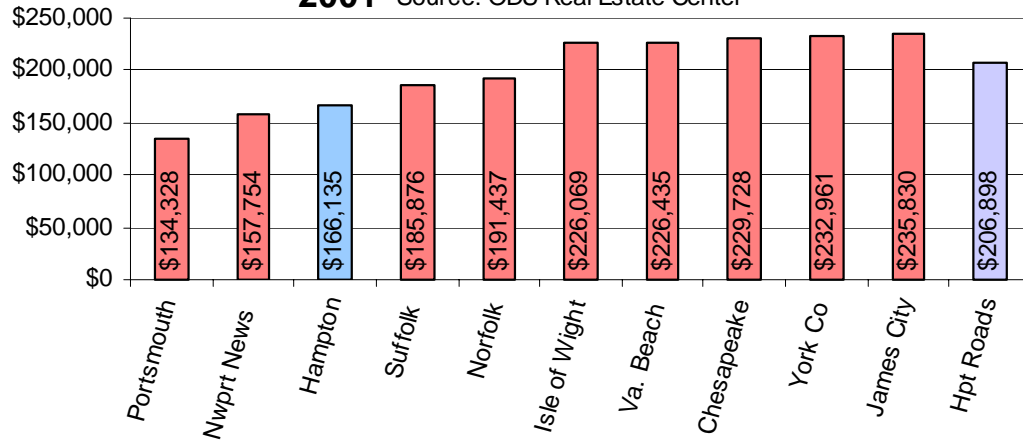


### Owner Occupied Housing Values, April 2000

Source: US Census Bureau



### Average Sales Price of SF New Construction, 2001 Source: ODU Real Estate Center



#### Home Ownership

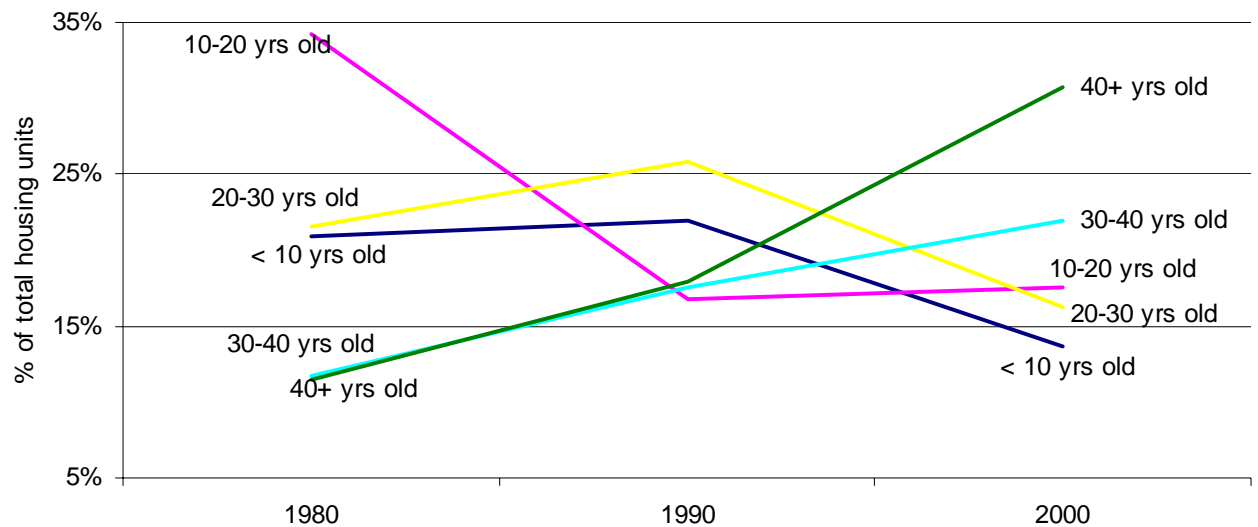
The percentage of owner occupied housing units in Hampton is comparable to the Hampton Roads region.

#### Age of Housing

The decade of the 1990('s saw the construction of fewer new housing units within the City. The reduced availability of land for new development will cause this trend to continue and will result in an ongoing aging of the City's housing stock. This will reverse an earlier trend of newer housing stock within the City. Census data for the year 2000 showed that 52.6% of the City's housing units were 30 years old or older. The percentage of units 30 years old or older in 1980 was 23%.

## Age of Hampton Housing

Source: US Census Bureau



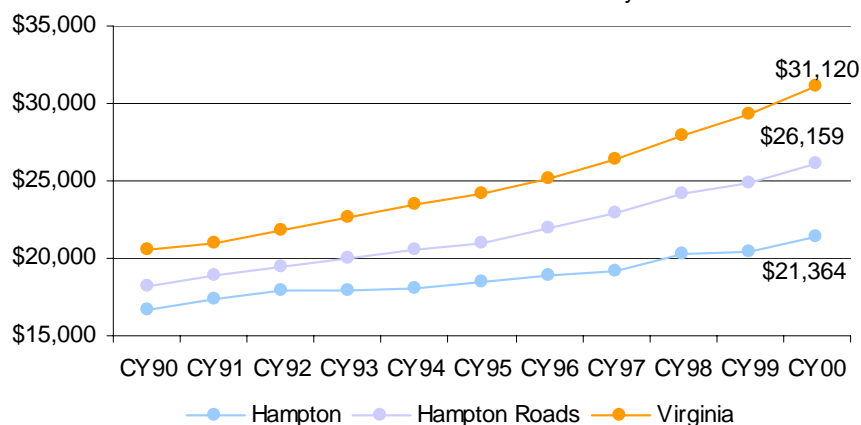
## D. Key Indicators - Economy

### Income

Hampton per capita personal income (PCPI) in 1999 (\$22,250) was lower than the Peninsula portion of the region, the region as a whole and the State. PCPI in Hampton grew during the 1990's but at a lower rate than the region and State.

### Per Capita Personal Income

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

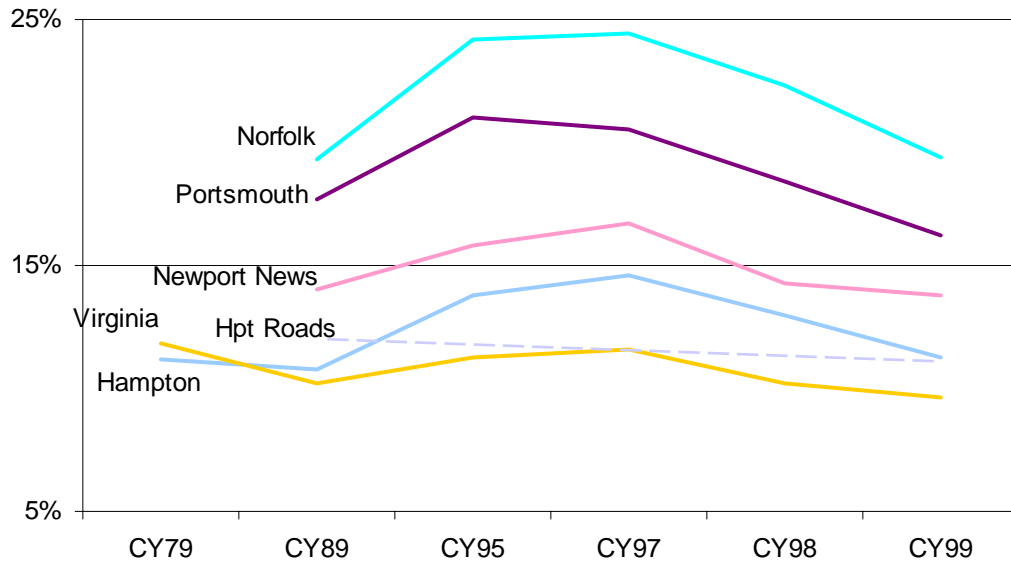


### Poverty Levels

The percent of Hampton population living at or below the poverty level has varied from 10.34 percent in 1970 to 11.30 percent in 2000. The 2000 poverty rate in Hampton was slightly higher than the rates for the region and the State.

### Estimated Population at or Below Poverty Rate

Source: "Current Population Survey" US Census Bureau

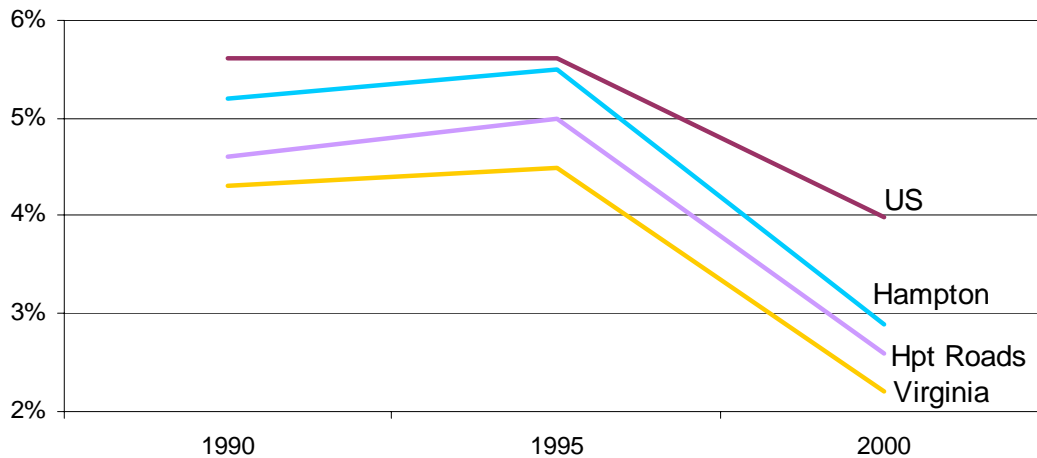


### Unemployment

The rate of resident unemployment in Hampton during the 1990's was generally lower than the rate in the U. S. and higher than the Hampton Roads region and the State.

### Unemployment Rate 1990-2000

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

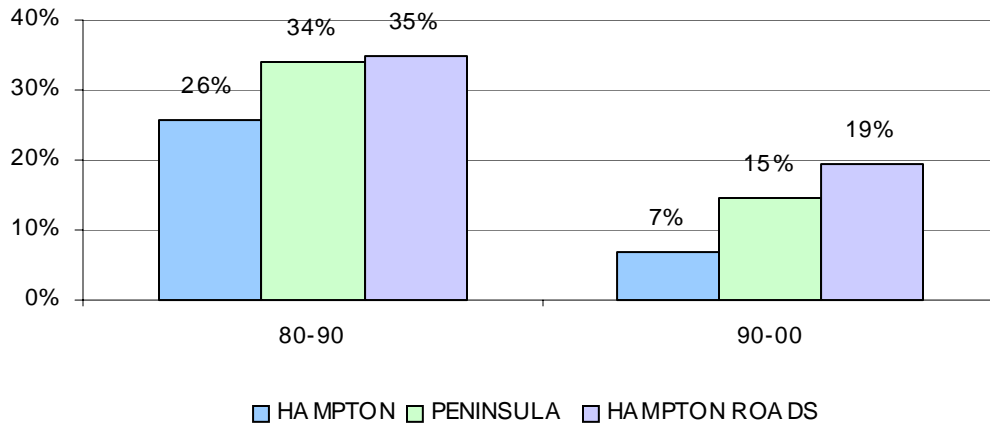


### Employment Growth

The trend in employment growth in Hampton continued during the 1990's. The rate of employment growth has declined since the 1980's and is lower than the Peninsula portion of the region and the region as a whole.

#### **Employment Growth, 1980-2000**

Includes Full- & Part-Time Employees  
Source: Virginia Employment Commission

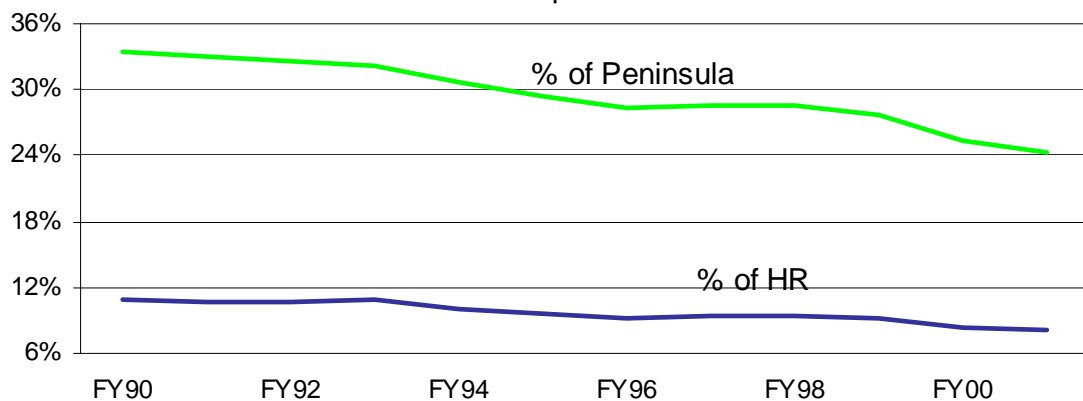


### Retail Sales

Taxable retail sales in the City are declining as a percentage of the total retail sales in the Hampton Roads region and the Peninsula portion of the region.

#### **Hampton's Regional Retail Market Share**

Source: VA Dept of Taxation



### Fiscal Environment

The City of Hampton, like most cities and counties in Virginia, is providing local government services in an increasingly difficult fiscal environment. When compared to other Virginia cities and counties, Hampton ranks low in revenue capacity, high in revenue effort, and high in fiscal stress.

A definition of these terms and comparisons to other localities is provided below.

*Source: Report on the Comparative Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort, and Fiscal Stress of Virginia's Counties and Cities 1998/99. Commission on Local Government, Commonwealth of Virginia, May 2001.*

#### a. Revenue Capacity

A measure of the potential local tax revenue available per capita in each jurisdiction based on the following measures of local wealth: real estate valuation, number of motor vehicles, retail sales, and the income of the resident population. Of the 135 jurisdictions in Virginia, in 1998/1999 the lowest and highest measures of revenue capacity were: Lee County \$692.63 and Bath County \$4,489.12. The average for all jurisdictions was \$1,231.94. Hampton was \$897.97.

#### b. Revenue Effort

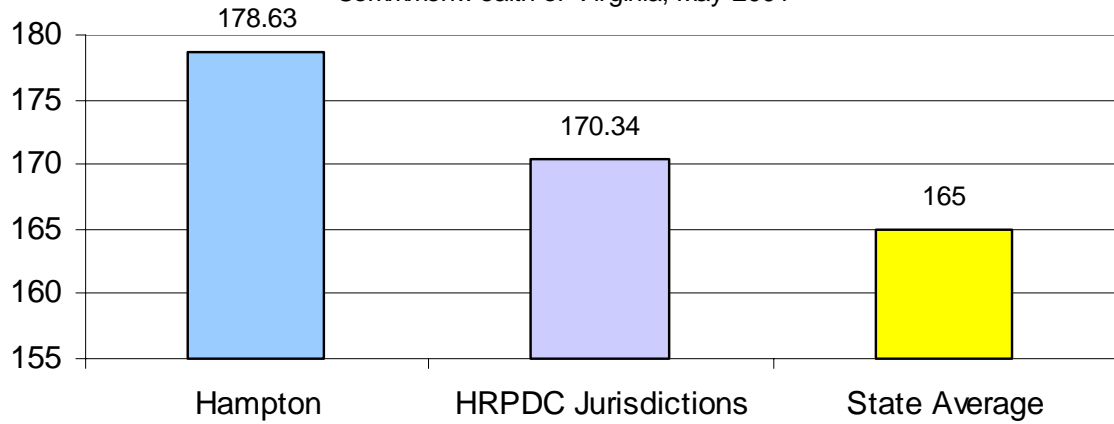
A ratio that denotes the extent to which a jurisdiction converts its revenue generating potential into actual collections through the imposition of taxes and other funding instruments such as service charges and fees. A ratio value that is greater than one indicates that the jurisdiction is using its revenue base at rates that exceed the statewide average. Of the 135 jurisdictions in Virginia, in 1998/1999 the lowest and highest measures of revenue effort were: Bath County .4456 and the City of Norfolk 1.6487. The average for all jurisdictions was .8852. Hampton was 1.4163.

#### c. Fiscal Stress

A measure of fiscal stress for each jurisdiction that is a composite of revenue capacity, revenue effort, and the income of the resident population. Low revenue capacity, high revenue effort, and low incomes indicate high fiscal stress. High revenue capacity, low revenue effort, and high incomes indicate low fiscal stress. Of the 135 jurisdictions in Virginia, in 1998/1999 the lowest and highest measures of fiscal stress were: Bath County 124.71 and the City of Norfolk 187.47. The average for all jurisdictions was 165. Hampton was 178.63. Measures of fiscal stress serve to identify the relative standing of jurisdictions and are not absolute measures of fiscal strain endured by individual jurisdictions.

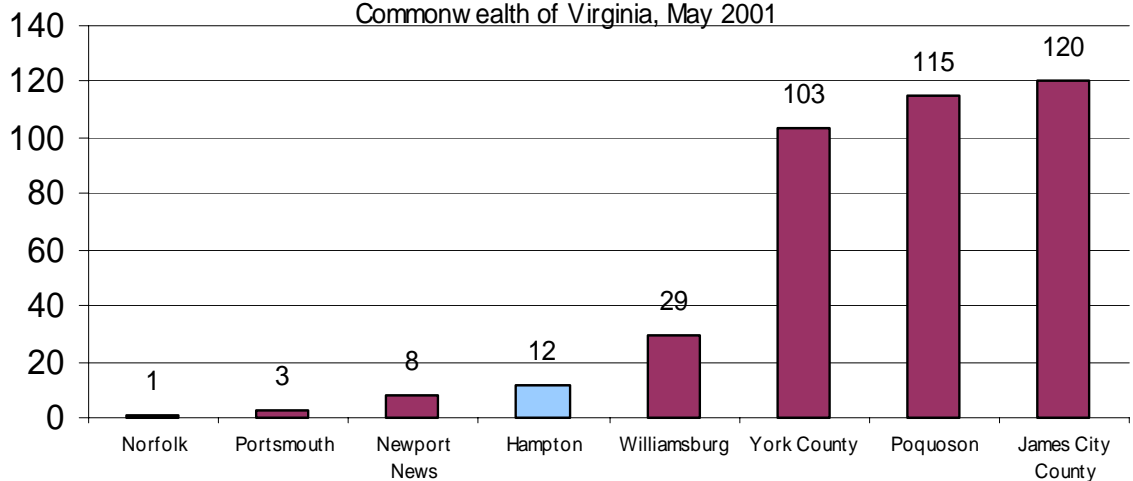
## Fiscal Stress

Source: Commission on Local Government,  
Commonwealth of Virginia, May 2001



## Fiscal Stress: State-Wide Rank

Source: Commission on Local Government,  
Commonwealth of Virginia, May 2001



### Key Trends

#### Growth and Development

◆ *The forty-plus year period of Hampton's newer suburban-type development with relatively high population growth rates is coming to an end.*

♦ *The future will likely bring lower growth rates, a stable population, or perhaps a decline in total population.*

♦ *The City has reached a point where our low inventory of vacant, developable land will have important implications for revenue growth, service requirements and future community development strategies.*

#### Population Characteristics

♦ *The City's population is more racially diverse than the region and it will likely continue to become more racially diverse.*

♦ *The City's population is aging.*

♦ *The City has slightly lower levels of higher education.*

♦ *School age population is declining.*

#### Housing

♦ *Hampton is experiencing slower growth in family households, an increase in households without children and relatively high rates of households headed by single parents.*

♦ *Detached single-family home prices in Hampton are growing at a slower rate than for the region as a whole. Hampton has a relatively large share of housing in the low and middle value ranges.*

♦ *Hampton's housing stock is aging. Significant increases in the size of the City's housing stock are unlikely given the low inventory of vacant, developable land.*

#### Economy

♦ *The per capita personal income of Hampton residents is lower than the region and the State.*

♦ *Since 1980, the rate of employment growth in Hampton has declined and the rate of growth in Hampton is lower than for the region as a whole.*

♦ *Hampton's regional retail market share has declined since 1990.*

♦ *Hampton is providing local government services in a difficult fiscal environment relative to most other Virginia counties and cities.*

## II. Community Planning Outline

### A. Employment

#### Labor Force

The US Census contains labor force statistics. The labor force is defined by the US Census as persons 16 years or older, and contains both civilian and non-civilian persons, employed and unemployed. In Hampton in 2000, there were 115,091 persons aged 16 or over. Of that, 71,790 persons or 62.4 percent were in the labor force, and 43,301 or 37.6 percent were not in the labor force, meaning they were retired, unable to work, or were institutionalized.

The labor force is categorized as civilian and Armed Forces. The labor force in Hampton is 90.7 percent civilian, comprised 65,087 persons. Of those, 60,810 or 93.4 were employed, and 4,277 or 6.6 percent were unemployed. There were 6,703 persons employed in the Armed Forces, or 9.3 percent of the labor force.

Women comprise 59.5 percent of Hampton's labor force, with 33,452 in civilian employment, either employed or unemployed. Women with children under 6 years, who also work outside of the home, make up 31.3 percent of the civilian labor force.

#### Employment

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), through the Virginia Employment Commission (VEC), tracks employment (jobs) data in Virginia. The labor force is defined by BLS somewhat differently than it is by the US Census. As defined by BLS, it includes all persons 16 years of over, excluding all inmates of institutions and persons on active military duty in the Armed Forces.

Using the VEC data, there were 61,945 persons employed in full- and part-time in Hampton in 2000. Hampton's total employment represents 28% of the total employment in the Peninsula area. The Peninsula is home to 32% of the jobs in the Hampton Roads region. Hampton's total employment represents 9% of total jobs in the Hampton Roads region.

**Table 1**  
**Employment: Hampton, Peninsula and Hampton Roads 1980-2000**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hampton</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>Peninsula</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>Hampton Roads</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>
1980	46,085		144,878		427,517	
1990	57,923	26%	193,794	34%	576,285	35%
2000	61,945	7%	222,325	15%	687,202	19%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, 2000.

Employment trends in the Hampton Roads area indicate that growth in employment has continued since 1980, but employment growth during the 1980s was at a significantly higher rate than during the 1990s. However, Hampton has been experiencing less growth in employment than both the Peninsula and the Hampton Roads region since 1980.

Comparing employment growth to total population growth over time, the rate of growth in employment in Hampton exceeded the population growth rate between 1970 and 1985; however, from 1990 to 2000, the rate of employment growth began to lag behind the rate of population growth, reflected by 7 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively. In contrast during the same time period, the region's employment growth rate grew (19 percent) faster than the population growth rate (9 percent).

### Types of Employment

#### Non-Government (Manufacturing, Service & Retail)

Jobs in Hampton are predominantly non-government versus government jobs. In 2000, 73 percent of total jobs in Hampton were non-government jobs. Since 1970, non-government jobs as a percent of total jobs in Hampton has been increasing. A similar trend has been occurring for both the Peninsula and the Hampton Roads region. Thus, the nature of the region's workforce is transitioning more and more from government to non-government employment. In contrast, the rate of growth for non-government jobs in Hampton has been decreasing over the same period and appears to be stabilizing.

*Table 2*  
*Non-Government Employment: Hampton, Peninsula and Hampton Roads 1970-2000*

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
<i>Hampton</i>	15,255	27,878	38,109	45,295
<i>% change</i>		83%	37%	19%
<i>% of total</i>		60%	66%	73%
<i>Peninsula</i>	65,488	107,867	150,736	175,634
<i>% change</i>		65%	40%	17%
<i>% of total</i>		74%	78%	79%
<i>Hampton Rds</i>	188,532	313,277	455,911	545,402
<i>% change</i>		66%	42%	22%
<i>% of total</i>				

*Source: Virginia Employment Commission.*

Within non-government employment, there are three main employment sectors: manufacturing, service and retail.

### Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector made up 12 percent of Hampton's employment base in 2000. This was slightly lower compared to the Peninsula and slightly higher compared to the Hampton Roads region. Hampton has had a lower percentage of manufacturing jobs as a percent of total jobs than both the Peninsula and the Hampton Roads region each decade since 1970, and that percentage has been fluctuating over time. Over the same period, Hampton has experienced a much higher rate of growth in this employment sector compared to the sector growth rate for the Peninsula and Hampton Roads region. For example, the growth rate in this employment sector has twice exceeded 50 percent since 1970, with the growth rate being almost 100 percent during the 1990s. The growth rate for this employment sector on both the Peninsula and the Hampton Roads region has been decreasing significantly since 1970. Therefore, whereas both the Peninsula and the Hampton Roads region have experienced a decrease in the rate of growth in this employment sector or negative growth over the last 30 years, Hampton has been absorbing a good portion of the growth in this employment sector.

**Table 3**  
***Manufacturing Employment: Hampton, Peninsula and Hampton Roads 1970-2000***

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
<i>Hampton</i>	1,999	3,188	3,706	7,229
<i>% change</i>		60%	16%	95%
<i>% of total</i>	13%	7%	6%	12%
<i>Peninsula</i>	27,332	34,855	38,151	34,258
<i>% change</i>		28%	10%	-10%
<i>% of total</i>		24%	20%	15%
<i>Hampton Rds</i>	49,583	63,672	67,127	69,691
<i>% change</i>		28%	5%	4%
<i>% of total</i>		15%	12%	10%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission.

### Service

In 2000, the service employment sector made up 27 percent of the total jobs in Hampton, which was lower than the percentages for both the Peninsula and the Hampton Roads region. This employment sector has been growing as a percentage of the total employment base in Hampton, the Peninsula and the Hampton Roads region since 1980. At the same time, Hampton has been experiencing a significant decrease in the rate of growth for this sector since 1970, which mirrors the trend for both the Peninsula

and the Hampton Roads region over the same period. Therefore, the rate of growth for this employment sector has been decreasing throughout the region over the last 20 years, although the percentage of the total number of jobs that are service related is increasing.

**Table 4**  
***Service Employment: Hampton, Peninsula and Hampton Roads 1970-2000***

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
<i>Hampton</i>	2,817	8,037	12,679	16,897
<i>% change</i>		185%	58%	33%
<i>% of total</i>	19%	17%	22%	27%
<i>Peninsula</i>	8,537	27,391	46,027	63,223
<i>% change</i>		221%	68%	37%
<i>% of total</i>		19%	24%	28%
<i>Hampton Rds</i>	26,067	83,029	143,276	196,823
<i>% change</i>		219%	73%	37%
<i>% of total</i>		19%	25%	29%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission.

### Retail

In 2000, the retail employment sector made up 22 percent of the total jobs in Hampton, which was slightly higher than the percentages for both the Peninsula and the Hampton Roads region. This employment sector in Hampton has been experiencing little to no growth as a percentage of the total employment base since 1980, the earliest year for which data is available, and the same has occurred throughout the Hampton Roads region. During the 1980s, Hampton experienced significant growth in this employment sector and then negative growth in it during the 1990s. This trend has been repeated on both the Peninsula and in the Hampton Roads region as a whole. Therefore, growth in the retail employment sector has been declining over time in the Hampton Roads region and the growth in retail as a percentage of total jobs has been relatively flat over the last 20 years.

**Table 5**  
***Retail Employment: Hampton, Peninsula and Hampton Roads 1980-2000***

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
<i>Hampton</i>	10,014	13,972	13,768
<i>% change</i>		40%	-1%
<i>% of total</i>	22%	24%	22%

<i>Peninsula</i>	<i>25,415</i>	<i>39,377</i>	<i>45,745</i>
<i>% change</i>		<i>55%</i>	<i>16%</i>
<i>% of total</i>	<i>18%</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>21%</i>
<i>Hampton Rds</i>	<i>79,600</i>	<i>119,687</i>	<i>137,460</i>
<i>% change</i>		<i>50%</i>	<i>15%</i>
<i>% of total</i>	<i>19%</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>20%</i>

Source: Virginia Employment Commission.

### Government

Historical data on government employment in Hampton is available from 1980. Hampton has had a higher percentage of government jobs than the Peninsula and the Hampton Roads region since 1980. By 2000, government jobs as a percent of total jobs had decreased to 27% in Hampton, a trend also seen on the Peninsula (21 percent) and the Hampton Roads region (21 percent).

**Table 6**  
***Government Employment Sector: Hampton, Peninsula, Hampton Roads 1980-2000***

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
<i>Hampton</i>	<i>18,207</i>	<i>19,818</i>	<i>16,651</i>
<i>% change</i>		<i>9%</i>	<i>-16%</i>
<i>% of total</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>34%</i>	<i>27%</i>
<i>Peninsula</i>	<i>37,011</i>	<i>43,058</i>	<i>46,692</i>
<i>% change</i>		<i>16%</i>	<i>8%</i>
<i>% of total</i>	<i>26%</i>	<i>22%</i>	<i>21%</i>
<i>Hampton Rds</i>	<i>114,240</i>	<i>130,374</i>	<i>141,801</i>
<i>% change</i>		<i>14%</i>	<i>9%</i>
<i>% of total</i>	<i>27%</i>	<i>23%</i>	<i>21%</i>

Source: Virginia Employment Commission.

In summary, civilian employment in Hampton has shifted from predominantly government employment to an equal balance between the service, retail, and government sectors. Although the manufacturing employment sector has experienced a net gain over time, manufacturing remains the smallest employment sector in Hampton. Employment on the Peninsula, in general, has shifted away from government to retail, which now employs the highest percentage of workers, and this mirrors the same shift experienced across the Hampton Roads region.

**Table 7**  
***Employment Sector Summary, 1980-2000***

<i>Hampton</i>	<i>Peninsula</i>	<i>Hampton Roads</i>
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	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	7%	6%	12%	24%	20%	15%	15%	12%	10%
<i>Service</i>	17%	22%	27%	19%	24%	28%	19%	25%	29%
<i>Retail</i>	22%	24%	27%	18%	20%	21%	19%	21%	20%
<i>Government</i>	40%	34%	27%	26%	22%	21%	27%	23%	21%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

### Military Employment

Hampton contains two military facilities: Langley Air Force Base, and Ft. Monroe Army Base. Military employment at the two bases reached a highpoint in the late 1980s and has gradually decreased since to current 2001 employment levels.

Total employment at Langley Air Force Base fell from 12,258 total employees in 1989 to 9,522 total employees in 2001, a decrease of 22 percent. The number of active duty personnel is currently 7,957, compared to 9,805 in 1989, a decrease of 19 percent. Civilian employment decreased from 2,453 people in 1989 to 1,565 people in 2001, or 36 percent.<sup>1</sup>

In 2000, there were 2,640 people employed at Fort Monroe, compared to 3,507 in 1989, a reduction of 25 percent. Active duty employment has decreased from 1,127 in 1989 to 780 in 2001, or 31 percent. Civilian employment had decreased from 2,380 people in 1989 to 1,860 in 2001, a decrease of 22 percent.<sup>2</sup>

### Major Employers

**Table 8**  
**Hampton: Major Public and Private Employers, June 2000**

<u>Major Private Employers (Over 500 Employees)</u>	<u>Major Public Employers</u>
Gateway (computer assembly)	Langley Air Force Base
West Telemarketing Group (teleservices)	Fort Monroe Army Base
Newport News, Inc. (mail order distribution)	Hampton City Schools
Sentara Hampton General (medical care)	NASA Langley Research Center
Howmet Turbine Component Corp. (metal casting)	City of Hampton
Hampton University (education)	Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Bell Atlantic Plus (customer service center)	
Nextel Communications (customer service center)	
Great Atlantic (travel service)	
Thomas Nelson Community College (education)	
Wal-Mart (retail)	

<sup>1</sup> Daily Press, "Living Here" insert feature, August 2001.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

### Employers by Sector

According to the 2000 US Census, there were 2,398 companies or government agencies operating in Hampton. The highest number of employers in Hampton were in the service sector at 886. This was followed by retail (623), construction (298), fire (210), wholesale (105), government (102), manufacturing (93) and TPU (81).

The total number of employers has increased from 1990 by 196 or 8.9 percent, when there were 2,202 employers. In 1990, again, the highest number of employers was in the service sector. Shifts in number of employers by sector between 1990 and 2000 were as follows: construction (-8.31 percent), manufacturing (13.41 percent), TPU (8 percent), fire (12.90 percent), wholesale (0.96 percent), retail (1.30 percent), service (20.05 percent), and government (32.47 percent). Data is not available prior to 1990.

### Wages

The average wage for covered<sup>3</sup> employees in Hampton was \$585 per week (\$30,407 annual) in FY01. This is \$28 per week more than the Hampton Roads regional average (\$28,977 annually), but is \$111 per week less than the state average (\$36,192). From FY97 to FY00 the average growth/increase of weekly wages paid by Hampton employers outpaced the region. However, in FY01 Hampton's 3% rate of average wage increase was less than the region and the state, which had increases of 4% and 7%, respectively, during that time period.<sup>4</sup> Overall, the Hampton Roads region still ranks behind comparative MSAs in average annual pay for its workers.<sup>5</sup>

Hampton businesses rank well in wages paid to employees in select industries when compared to other cities in the Hampton Roads region during FY01. Hampton had the highest weekly average wage paid to wholesale trade employees (\$908.) Hampton service (\$572) and government (\$733) businesses paid weekly wages next to the highest when compared to other cities in the region. In addition, the average government wage was higher than the state average (\$711.) Hampton's manufacturing average weekly wage (\$761) ranked in the middle third when compared to the rest of the cities in the region.

### Commuting Patterns

Resident, in-commuter and out-commuter pattern data is only current to the 1990 Census,<sup>6</sup> but data from the 2000 US Census should be released during 2002. In 1990, there were 37,136 persons who lived and worked in Hampton. Hampton was a larger importer than exporter of employees, with 29,143 in-commuters from surrounding localities and 28,872 out-commuters to jobs elsewhere, for a

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<sup>3</sup> "Covered" means those employees covered by "unemployment insurance benefits."

<sup>4</sup> Virginia Employment Commission

<sup>5</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics

<sup>6</sup> 1990 Census of Population and Housing, March 26, 1993.

net difference of 271. The greatest number of in-commuters came from Newport News (13,942) and York County (5,472). Out-commuters were traveling most to jobs in Newport News (18,729) and Norfolk (3,770).

According to the 2000 US Census, the average commute for Hampton residents in 2000 was 21.8 minutes. This is a slight increase from the 1990 Census, which indicated that mean travel time to work was 19.0 minutes. Of the 66,101 workers age 16 years and over, 52,708 or 79.7 percent drove alone to work and 8,518 or 12.9 percent carpooled. 1,833 persons or 2.8 percent of working population used public transportation, including taxicab, whereas 1,288 persons or 1.9 people walked to work, and 760 or 1.1 percent used some other mode of transportation. Persons working at home constituted 994 or 1.5 percent of the working population.

#### Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rates in the US dropped dramatically between 1990 and 2000. In 2000, Hampton's annual unemployment rate of 2.9 percent was lower than the national rate of 4.0 percent for the same period. However, Hampton's rate was higher than both the Hampton Roads region (2.6 percent) and state (2.2 percent). This is a continuation of a trend experienced throughout the 1990's, whereby Hampton's unemployment rate, although lower than the national rate, exceeded the regional and state average. Military influences can be attributed to keeping the region and the state unemployment below the national average.

**Table 9**  
**Unemployment Rate, 1990-2000**

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>
<b>Hampton</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Virginia Part MSA	4.6%	5.0%	2.6%
Virginia	4.3%	4.5%	2.2%
US	5.6%	5.6%	4.0%

Source: VELMA System of Virginia Employment Commission, not seasonally adjusted.

#### Employment Projections

Employment projections are available for the Hampton Roads region, but not Hampton specifically. Total employment for the Hampton Roads region in 1998 was 669,523 and is projected to be 804,691 by 2008, a 20.2 percent increase or 135,168 new jobs.<sup>7</sup> The largest growth will be in professional and technical occupations with a 27 percent increase expected between 1998 and 2008. Other occupational areas that are projected to have large increases in the number of

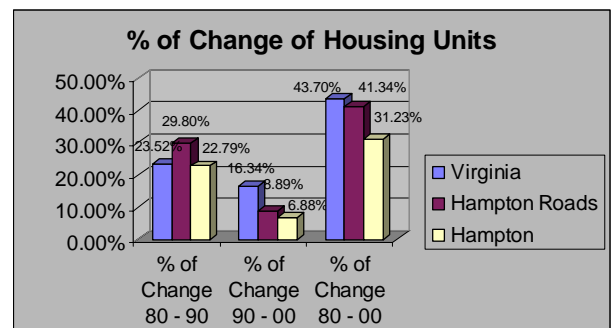
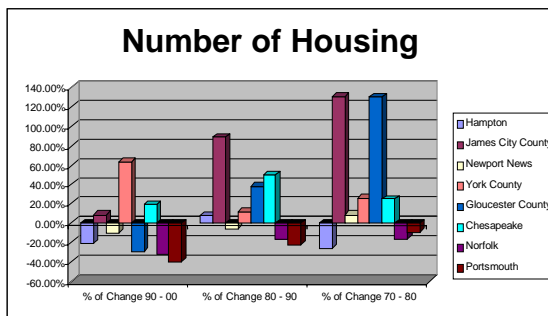
<sup>7</sup> VEC Industry and Occupational Employment Projections 1998-2008

jobs available in the region are marketing and sales (23 percent increase or 18,686 new jobs), service occupations (23 percent increase or 26,102 new jobs), and management and administrative positions (20 percent increase or 9,287 new jobs). Virginia and the US are also projecting increases in technical, services, and administrative occupations between 1998 and 2008.<sup>8</sup> With one exception, the Hampton Roads region follows the national trend in occupations forecasting increased demand. The region is forecasted to see a demand in the number of marketing and sales positions, in addition to technical, service and administrative opportunities, available in this region.

## B. Housing

### Housing Units

According to Census figures there were 57,311 housing units in Hampton in 2000. This represents a 31% increase in housing units from 1980 (43,671 units). From 1980 to 2000, the State of Virginia experienced an increase of 43.7% and Hampton Roads experienced an increase of 41.3%. From 1980 to 1990, Hampton was comparable to the State of Virginia's increase in housing units with Hampton experiencing a 22.8% increase and the State experiencing an increase of 23.5%. During that same period of time, Hampton Roads surpassed Hampton and the State with a growth of 29.8%. In reviewing the Census figures for the "Number of Housing Units Built" you can determine that Hampton Roads grew in units at a higher percentage than Hampton and the State by evaluating the building boom of the 70 and 80s and the tremendous growth in James City County, Gloucester County and Chesapeake. Each of these areas had an increase in housing units built of 89%, 37.9% and 49.47% respectfully from 1980 to 1990. These areas also had a large amount of undeveloped raw land. In "core" cities such as Hampton, Newport News and Norfolk, they only experienced an 8.11% increase, a 6.26% decrease and a -16.38% decrease in housing units built, during the same time period. The following 10 years, from 1990 to 2000, Hampton showed a substantial decrease (-21.32%) in the number of units built. This demonstrates that as a core, mature city, Hampton is built-out and has very little developable land.



<sup>8</sup> America's Career Infonet, April 2002

Hampton's 2000 median housing value of their owner occupied units is \$91,100 and increased 55.7% from the 1980 median housing value of \$58,500(Census 2000). This is below the states average housing value of \$125,400. From 1980 to 1990 Hampton's housing values increased 3.26% annually while the state's increased at a rate of 8.96% annually. From 1990 to 2000 the housing values in Hampton only increased at a rate of 1.74% annually and Virginia's housing values increased at a rate of 3.78% annually.

### Housing Values

As compared to the State (61.4%) and Hampton Roads (73%), Hampton has the largest percentage (88.5%) of Homes valued below \$150,000 in 2000. From 1980 to 2000, the state has had a 22% increase in homes valued over \$200,000 while Hampton Roads (25.4%) and Hampton (23.9%) are showing the largest percentage of increase in homes that are valued at \$100,000 to \$150,000.

According to REIN the average sales price of a home in Hampton is \$106,875 during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of FY02. The average sales price of a home on the Peninsula is \$132,532. The average sales price of a home in the region is \$155,255. There were 291 units sold during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of FY02 and average market time was 76 days. The number of units sold represents 32.48% of the number of units sold on the Peninsula (896). The average market time for the Peninsula was 82 days. The average sales price is well below the Peninsula or Hampton Roads market and Hampton's high percentage of units sold on the Peninsula could indicate a migratory pattern. Although that cannot be substantiated without looking at a longer trend period.

### Owner Occupied versus Rental

In 2000 Hampton had 31,570 owner occupied units. From 1980 to 1990 Hampton saw a dramatic reduction in the owner occupancy of housing units. In 1980 Hampton had 70.8% occupancy and in 1990 that number dropped to 54.9% and 55.1% in 2000. This represents a 15.67% decrease in owner occupancy from 1980 to 2000. Hampton's percentage of owner occupied units is higher than that of the other core cities (Newport News 49.2%, Norfolk 41.6% and Portsmouth at 53.7%).

The reduction in owner occupancy of housing units also created an increase in renter occupied units of 22,317. From 1980 to 2000 Hampton's renter occupied units increased 14.65% with the majority of the increase happening from 1980 to 1990 (13.46%). In 2000 the Hampton Roads' renter occupied units only increased an additional 1.19%. In Hampton Roads and Virginia the occupancy rate has remained relatively even with a slight increase of 5.86% in Virginia over the 30 years and 3.54% increase in Hampton Roads over the 30 years. The vacancy rate of housing units in Hampton, Hampton Roads and Virginia also

remained relatively steady over the 30 years. Hampton's vacancy rate in 2000 was 6%, Hampton Roads' vacancy was 6.2% and Virginia's was at 8.2%.

In 2000, Hampton's housing stock was 71.4% detached single-family units and 25.1% of the housing units in Hampton have 3 or more units in a structure. The detached units in Hampton decreased 10.48% from 1980 to 1990 and increased 8.47% from 1990 to 2000 creating a slight decrease (-2.01%) over the 30-year period. In comparison Hampton Roads' detached units is 60.1% of their housing stock. From 1980 to 2000 Hampton Roads had a 13.33% increase in detached units and a 16.47% decrease in units that have 3 or more units. Hampton Virginia's detached units represent 62.3% of their housing units. This is down slightly from 1980's 64.8% detached units. Virginia multi units have also remained steady with only 1.7% increase from 1980 to 2000.

As of November 2001, Hampton's overall average apartment rent is \$587 per month, based on a survey of 7,556 managed units. The overall average apartment rent in the region is \$608 per month, which is \$21 per month less than Hampton's overall average ("region" being defined here as Hampton, Chesapeake, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, and York County-Williamsburg). Hampton has the lowest vacancy rate in Hampton Roads of 2.5%, which is exceptionally low for the rental market. A breakdown of average monthly rents based on number of bedrooms is listed below:

	<u>Hampton</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>&lt; or &gt; Hampton</u>
1-bedroom	\$527	\$541	\$14 >
2-bedroom	\$591	\$618	\$27 >
3-bedroom	\$734	\$721	\$13 <

(Source: HRPDC—Dave Gist, Human Services Specialist, taken from the Carolina Real Data Rent Survey, managed by ODU's Real Estate Institute, 4/02)  
Historic Median Rent

1970-- \$100  
1980-- \$253 ...153% increase  
1990-- \$470...85.77% increase

#### Age of Housing

The age of Hampton's housing stock was a contributing factor to a decrease in owner occupancy. In 1980, 55.1% of Hampton's housing stock was less than 20 years old. In 2000, 52.6% of Hampton's housing stock was greater than 30 years old and 30.7% of that being greater than 40 years old. In 2000, Hampton only had 13.7% of its housing stock that was less than 10 years old.

Hampton has just under 41,000 single-family dwelling units (Source: Hampton IT Department)

Single-family development accounted for 70% of total development by 1989. Review of site and subdivision plans in 1980, 1983, 1986 and 1988 reveals that 43.4% of the acreage committed during these years was for single-family development. Its dominance in residential development is likely to remain, as 87% of the vacant acreage in Hampton is zoned for this use. This majority remains despite the rezoning of over 960 acres of single-family between 1980 and 1988, and a 107-acre increase in multi-family zoning (Source: 2010 Comp Plan).

*Historic Multi-Family Housing Units:*

1970: 5,674

1980: 9,616...69.95% increase

1990: 14,182...47.07% increase

2000:

*Historical Vacant Housing Units:*

1970: 1,970

1980: 2,077..1.88% increase

1990: 3,950...90.18% increase

2000: 3,424..13% decrease

Age of Housing

The 2000 Trend Report shows the average sales price of a home in Hampton was \$105,026, including both new home construction and existing homes. The average sales price of a home on the Peninsula was \$132,965. The average sales price of a home in the region was \$139,269. Hampton is well below the Peninsula and regional averages.

Housing Projections

On a percentage basis, housing growth from 1980 through 2010 (53%) will outpace population growth (27%). The City can expect an increase of 29,963 households between 1970 and 2010. A vacancy rate of 7% has been factored into these projections to allow for adequate housing choices (Source: 2010 Comp Plan).

A decrease in family size, combined with an increase in the number of households means that more housing units are required to house fewer people. Hampton will experience an increase in alternative housing choices between 1989 and 2010. Although detached single-family units will remain the predominant residential use, multi-family units (apartments and condominiums) will increase from 31% in 1980 to over 34% by 2010 (Source: 2010 Comp Plan).

## C. Population and Characteristics

### Population: Historical and Current

Hampton's population has continued to grow over time, from 787 inhabitants in 1850 when records were first kept as an incorporated city, to 146,437<sup>9</sup> inhabitants 150 years later according to the 2000 Census. The most dramatic increase occurred in 1952 as a result of the City's merger with Elizabeth City County, whereby the county's 55,028 inhabitants were added to Hampton's population of 5,966, forming a larger new City of Hampton comprised of 52 square miles and 60,944 residents. Following merger, Hampton continued to experience extraordinary growth during the 1960s at a rate of 35 percent over the decade. That growth rate dropped to just 1.5 percent during the 1970s, but then increased to 9.1 percent during the 1980s. This growth rate was maintained during the 1990s (9.5 percent), with an average annual rate of just under one percent (.96).

**Table 1**  
**Hampton: Total Historical Population, 1790-2000**

	<u>Town of/City of Hampton</u>	<u>Elizabeth City County</u>
1790	n/a	3,450
1800	n/a	2,778
1810	n/a	3,608
1820	n/a	3,789
1830	n/a	5,053
1840	n/a	3,706
1850	787	4,586
1860	1,848	5,798
1870	2,300	8,303
1880	2,684	10,689
1890	2,513	16,168
1900	2,764	19,460
1910	5,505	21,225
1920	6,138	25,249
1930	6,382	19,835
1940	5,898	32,283
1950	5,966	55,028
1960	89,258	n/a
1970	120,779	n/a
1980	122,617	n/a
1990	133,811	n/a
2000	146,437	n/a

<sup>9</sup> The population for Langley Air Force Base (LAFB) is included as census tract 102 in the total population for the City of Hampton. The 2000 Census count for this tract includes 8,032 persons living in Military Disciplinary Barracks (military correctional institutions). There were no persons living in Military Disciplinary Barracks in tract 102 in 1990. Inclusion of these 8,032 persons contributes to a 155% increase in the population for this census tract. Staff at LAFB have stated that there are no Military Disciplinary facilities at Langley and that they cannot account for this increase in base population. LAFB staff have indicated that the population at the base has been relatively stable between 1990 and 2000. There is reason to suspect, therefore, that the year 2000 count for census tract 102 may be incorrect. Due to this potential problem with the 2000 Census count, the Community Profile presents total population figures for 1990 and 2000 for Hampton as whole and for Hampton minus the population that resides on the military bases (LAFB/Tract 102 and Fort Monroe/Tract 111).

Source: US Census, 2000.

<i>Table 2</i>			
<u>Hampton: Total Population, 1990 and 2000</u>			
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Military Base Population	4995	10,483	109
Total Population			
Including Military Base Population	133,793	146,437	9.5
Not-Including Military Base Population	128,798	135,999	5.6
Source: US Census, 2000.			

During the 1990s, most of the population growth occurred in the northern half of the city (north of Mercury Boulevard), with the greatest increases in the city's northwest quadrant. In 2000, there were 2,820 residents per square mile.<sup>10</sup>

Hampton is situated in that part of the Hampton Roads region referred to as the Peninsula. During the 1970s, the Peninsula's population grew at a rate of 9.4 percent, and increased dramatically at a rate of 19.1 percent during the 1980s. Growth continued during the 1990s, but at a much slower rate of 12.4 percent. The population of the Hampton Roads region grew at similar rates of 9.8 percent and 20.3 percent during the 1970s and 1980s, but that growth also slowed during the 1990s to 8.4 percent. Therefore, the Peninsula grew at a slightly lesser rate than the Hampton Roads region during the 1970s and 1980s, but its growth outpaced the region during the 1990s. In comparison, Hampton's rate of growth was less than that of both the Peninsula and the Hampton Roads region during the 1970s and 1980s, but it was greater than the region during the 1990s, although less than the Peninsula.

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<sup>10</sup> Source: US Census Bureau "Quickfacts," 2002.

**Table 3**  
**Hampton Roads Population: 1970-2000**

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<i>Peninsula</i>	340,308	372,444	443,545	498,537
<i>Gloucester Co.</i>	14,059	20,107	30,131	34,780
<b>Hampton</b>	<b>120,779</b>	<b>122,617</b>	<b>133,811</b>	<b>146,437</b>
<i>James City Co.</i>	17,853	22,339	34,859	48,102
<i>Matthews Co.</i>	7,168	7,995	8,348	9,207
<i>Newport News</i>	138,177	144,903	171,439	180,150
<i>Poquoson</i>	5,441	8,726	11,005	11,566
<i>Williamsburg</i>	9,069	10,294	11,530	11,998
<i>York Co.</i>	27,762	35,463	42,422	56,297
Hampton Roads Region <sup>1</sup>	1,084,217	1,189,909	1,430,974	1,551,351

Source: US Census, 2000.

Virginia's population growth rate during this same period (1970-2000) has remained relatively stable at rates of 15 percent, 15.8 percent and 14.5 percent, respectively. Likewise, the population growth rate for the U.S. has remained relatively constant at rates of 11 percent, 10 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Therefore, Hampton's population growth rate has been comparatively less than that of both Virginia and the U.S. over the past thirty years.

Comparing Hampton's population growth over time (1970-2000) to that of the other core cities, Hampton's rate of growth has continued to increase, whereas the rates of the others have fluctuated and/or these cities have experienced population losses. For example, between 1990 and 2000, Hampton and Newport News both experienced population growth, and Hampton's rate was higher than Newport News (9.5 percent versus 6 percent). In contrast, both Norfolk and Portsmouth both experienced losses in population at rates of -10.3 percent and -3.0 percent, respectively.

<sup>1</sup> Source: US Census Bureau "Quickfacts," 2002.

**Table 4**  
**Core Cities Population: 1970-2000**

	1970	1980	1990	2000
<i>Hampton</i>	<i>120,779</i>	<i>122,617</i>	<i>133,811</i>	<i>146,437</i>
<i>Newport News</i>	<i>138,177</i>	<i>144,903</i>	<i>171,439</i>	<i>180,150</i>
<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>307,951</i>	<i>266,979</i>	<i>261,250</i>	<i>234,403</i>
<i>Portsmouth</i>	<i>110,963</i>	<i>104,577</i>	<i>103,910</i>	<i>100,565</i>
<i>Hampton Roads Region</i>	<i>1,084,217</i>	<i>1,189,909</i>	<i>1,430,974</i>	<i>1,551,351</i>

The most recent figures for population growth that can be attributed to natural increase (birth and death) are from 1999. Growth in Hampton by natural increase in 1999 was 950 persons. Comparatively, growth by natural increase in 1990 was 1,365 persons. Therefore, population growth in Hampton attributable to natural increase has been steadily declining over the last decade (1990-1999). More specifically, there were 2,026 live births in 1999. This number generally decreased over the decade (1990-1999), although total population has increased over the same period. In 1999, there were 1,076 deaths in Hampton by place of residence. In comparison, 983 died in 1990. The decrease in the number of births in Hampton, despite population growth, and the increase in the number of deaths over the last decade reflect the aging of Hampton's population.

Conversely, net migration is population growth not including natural increase, or growth from people moving to or away from Hampton. Population growth between 1998 and 1999 due to net migration was 4,219 persons. Comparatively, growth attributable to net migration at the beginning of the decade between 1990 and 1991 was 216 persons. Therefore, it appears that much of Hampton's population growth over the decade can be attributable to people moving to Hampton; however, interestingly, during the decade, growth by net migration steadily declined until 1999.

**Table 5**  
**Hampton: Vital Statistics By Place of Residence, 1990-1999**

	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Net Migration, 1990-1999</u>
1990	2,348	983	1990	216
1991	2,298	973	1991	-81
1992	2,304	942	1992	-62
1993	2,290	1,058	1993	-182
1994	2,356	1,016	1994	-1,040
1995	2,189	1,088	1995	-1,651
1996	2,085	1,074	1996	-1,411
1997	2,042	1,083	1997	-1,559
1998	2,038	1,098	1998	-1,640
1999	2,026	1,076	1999	4,219

Source: HRPDC, "Hampton Roads Data Book," 2001.

### Population Growth Projections

Various sources contain population projections for Hampton. One source is HRPDC's "2021 Socio-Economic Forecast," which was prepared prior to the US 2000 Census. This forecast projects Hampton's population to be 140,500 in Year 2011 and 145,700 in Year 2021. Compared to the 2000 Census for Hampton, these projections represent population growth rates of -4.1 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively, over this period, which is significantly less than the rate from the previous decade (1990-2000). Another source is the Virginia Employment Commission, which projects Hampton's population in Year 2010 to be 142,999. Again compared to the 2000 Census, this represents a population growth rate of -2.4 percent. An additional projection by HRPDC is for Year 2026, and notes a population of 151,300. Based on the 2000 Census, this would represent a population growth rate of only 3.3 percent over a 26-year period. Using any of these sources, it is clear that Hampton's rate of population growth is expected to decrease significantly over the next decade, and the city may experience a net loss in population.

### Population Characteristics

#### Race

Hampton has a diverse population and can boast more diversity than the Hampton Roads region. Settlement patterns in Hampton, however, appear less diverse than its overall population composition. According to the 2000 Census, the non-white population in Hampton was 73,881 or 51 percent. The census indicates a composition of 46 percent African

American and 6 percent "other non-white" (not African American). From 1990 to 2000, the "other non-white" population more than doubled, reflecting a broader, nationwide trend toward more diversity in the United States. Since 1970, the non-white population as a percent of the Hampton's total population has been increasing, whereas the "white" population has been decreasing. In 2000, Hampton's percentage of "non-white" population was comparable to that of the other core cities in the Hampton Roads region, being slightly higher than Newport News (46.5 percent), equal to Norfolk and slightly less than Portsmouth (54.1 percent).

### Age

Hampton's population is becoming older, reflecting the aging of the "Baby Boom" generation nationwide. In 2000, the median age was 34. In general, the age distribution of Hampton's residents in 2000 mirrored that of the Hampton Roads region. Forty-five percent of the population was between the ages of 25 and 54; of that, the greatest percentage was ages 35-44. There were 110,940 persons age 18 years or over, comprising 75.8 percent of the total population; of that, 54,510 or 49.1 percent were male and 56,430 or 50.9 percent were female. There were 102,667 persons age 21 years and over, comprising 70.1 percent of the population. There were 15,143 persons age 65 years and over, comprising 10.3 percent of the total population; of that, 6,225 or 41.1 percent were male, and 8,918 or 58.9 percent were female.

**Table 6**  
**Hampton: Age, 2000**

Age	Total	% of Total
<5	9,242	6.3
5-9	10,073	6.9
10-14	10,309	7.0
15-19	11,242	7.7
20-24	13,013	8.9
25-34	21,662	14.8
35-44	25,880	17.7
45-54	18,133	12.4
55-59	6,388	4.1
60-64	5,352	3.7
65-74	8,503	5.8
75-84	5,305	3.6
85+	1,335	0.9

Source: US Census, 2000.

Since 1970, Hampton's most rapidly growing segment of the population has been person's age 65 or older. Between 1970 and 1980, this

segment grew at a rate of 44 percent, and between 1980 and 1990, it grew by 49 percent. That growth continued between 1990 and 2000, but at a much slower rate of 19 percent. In 2000, the number of person's age 65 or older was 15,143, or 10.3 percent of the total population. The more recently developed areas of the city have showed dramatic increases in this age population. Between 1990 and 2000, Hampton experienced a greater increase in persons this age than the other core cities (Newport News--14.9 percent; Norfolk-- -7.0 percent; and, Portsmouth-- -3.8 percent), but less than the Hampton Roads region's increase (21 percent). Hampton's rate of growth in this segment of the population has also exceeded that of both the state and US during each of the past two decades. However, it is projected that this segment of the population will increase at a slower rate than either the region or the state over the next decade.

In contrast, the percentage of the population that is under 5 years of age has been fluctuating or decreasing, despite overall population growth. From 1970 to 1980, there was a -18.24 percent increase in this segment, and during 1980 and 1990, there was a 17.6 percent increase. During the 1990s, this segment again experienced a negative growth rate of -11 percent, dropping to 9,242 persons and comprising only 6.3 percent of the total population in 2000. This was less than the region, state and national growth rates. The growth in this segment has also occurred primarily in the most recently developed and developing areas of the city. The school-age population (5-19) experienced a slight increase between 1990 and 2000, but in general, has been decreasing since 1970.

#### Households and Families

Households are housing units where persons are either living alone or with another single, unrelated person(s). Hampton had 53,887 households according to the 2000 Census. The number of households has increased since 1970; however, the percent increase in the total number of households during the 1990s (8.43 percent) was significantly less than during the 1970s and 1980s, which saw the total number of households increase at 20.11 percent and 19.64 percent, respectively. Compared with the other core cities, the increase in the number of households in Hampton between 1990 and 2000 was only slightly less than Newport News (9 percent); however, both Norfolk and Portsmouth experienced losses at 4 percent and 1 percent, respectively. The average household size in Hampton in 2000 was 2.49 persons, which was higher than Norfolk (2.45) but less than Newport News (2.50) and Portsmouth (2.51).

Households comprised of married persons, with or without children, are considered family households or families. There were 35,911 family households in Hampton in 2000 (66.6 percent of the 54,887 household

total). Compared to the other core cities in 2000, this percentage of total households is higher than Newport News (66.5 percent) and Norfolk (60.2 percent), and slightly less than Portsmouth (66.8 percent). Hampton's percentage of family households was less than the region (69.9 percent) and state (68.5 percent). The average family size in Hampton in 2000 was 3.02 persons, which was less than the other core cities in the region.

Since 1970, the number of family households in Hampton has been increasing. However, during the 1990s, the growth rate was significantly less (2 percent) than that of the 1970s and 1980s (7.05 percent and 10.45 percent, respectively). In comparison to the other core cities, Hampton and Newport News had the same amount of growth in family households during the 1990s, whereas Norfolk and Portsmouth experienced negative growth rates of -10 percent and -7 percent, respectively.

Of the 35,911 family households in Hampton in 2000, almost half (17,516 or 48.8 percent) had children under 18 years of age. Compared to the other core cities, this percentage is less than Newport News (53.6 percent) and Norfolk (50.3 percent), but higher than Portsmouth (45.9 percent). It is also less than the region (50.9 percent) but slightly higher than Virginia (47.7 percent). Since 1970, the number of families with children in Hampton has been decreasing. The decrease in the rate of growth for families in Hampton, and the continued decrease in the number of families with children over the last decade, appear to indicate that 1) married persons wanting to start families and persons with children are emigrating from Hampton, and/or 2) as the city's population ages, family households are converting to households.

Table 7						
<u>Hampton: Households and Families, 1970-2000</u>						
Hampton	1970	1980	(% Chg.)	1990	(% Chg.)	2000
<u>(%Chg.)</u>						
Total Households		34,586	41,541 (20.11)		49,669 (19.64)	53,887
(8.42)						
Total Families	29,874	31,980	(7.05)	35,322	(10.45)	35,991 (1.67)
Family Households						
with Children <18	18,662	18,079	(-3.12)	17,978	(-0.52)	17,516 (-2.57)
Total Population		120,779		122,617	(1.50)	133,793
(9.11)	146,437	(9.50)				

Source: US Census Bureau.

In 2000, 24,907 (69 percent) of the family households in Hampton were headed by married couples. This is less than the Hampton Roads region

(73 percent), Virginia (77 percent) and U.S. (76 percent). The percentage of families in Hampton headed by single fathers in 2000 was 6 percent, which is identical to the region and the U.S., and only 1 percent more than Virginia. In contrast, Hampton had a higher percentage of families headed by single mothers (25 percent) compared to the Hampton Roads region (21 percent), Virginia (17 percent) and U.S. (18 percent).

## Income

### Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI)

Income data available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis is current only to 1999. Hampton's per capita personal income (PCPI) in 1999 was \$22,250. This was less than the Peninsula (\$24,410) and the MSA (including NC portion) (\$24,979). It ranked 50<sup>th</sup> in the State, and was 75 percent of the State average (\$29,794) and 78 percent of the national average (\$28,546). The 1999 Hampton PCPI reflected an increase of 4.09 percent from 1998; in contrast, the 1998-9 state change was 5 percent and the national change was 4.5 percent. Comparatively, a decade ago, Hampton's per capita personal income in 1989 was \$15,767 and ranked 44<sup>th</sup> in the State. Per capita income has increased by \$16,639 or 33.7 percent in Hampton since 1990, and the average annual growth rate was 3.5 percent. The average annual growth rate for the MSA (including NC portion) was 4.0 percent, for the State was 4.2 percent and for the national was 4.4 percent. Therefore, Hampton somewhat lags behind the Peninsula, the MSA (including NC portion), state and national data with regard to current PCPI data and trends.<sup>3</sup>

Compared to the other core cities in region in 1999, however, Hampton's PCPI fairs better but its rate of growth over the last decade was not as strong as some. Hampton's PCPI was higher than Newport News (\$22,099), Norfolk (\$22,390); and Portsmouth (\$21,130). In 1990, Hampton's per capita income was slightly less than Newport News' (\$16,852), but higher than Norfolk (\$16,181) and Portsmouth (\$15,459). Between 1990 and 1999, Hampton's per capita income grew at higher rate than Newport News (31.1 percent), but less than Norfolk (38.4 percent) and Portsmouth (36.7% percent).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Bureau of Economic Analysis, "BEARFACTS", 2001.

<sup>4</sup> HRPDC, "Hampton Roads Data Book", 2001.

### Total Personal Income (TPI)

Total personal income (TPI) includes the earnings (wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income); dividends, interest, and rent; and transfer payments received by the residents of Hampton. In 1999, earnings were 69.5 percent of TPI (compared with 73.7 percent in 1989;

dividends, interest and rent were 16.8 percent (compared with 16.3 percent in 1989); and transfer payments were 13.8 percent (compared with 9.9 percent in 1989). From 1998 to 1999, earnings increased by 5.6 percent; dividends, interest and rent increased by 4.7 percent; and transfer payments increased by 4.2 percent. From 1989 to 1999, earnings increased on average 3.2 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 4.1 percent; and transfer payments increased on average 7.3 percent.<sup>5</sup>

Current and trend figures for the MSA (including NC portion) indicate that in 1999, earnings were 71.0 percent of TPI (compared with 74.4 percent in 1989); dividends, interest and rent were 17.9 percent (compared with 17.1 percent in 1989); and transfer payments were 11.1 percent (compared with 8.5 percent in 1989). From 1998 to 1999, earnings increased 5.1 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 4.0 percent; and transfer payments increased 4.4 percent. From 1989 to 1999, earnings increased on average 4.0 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 5.0 percent; and transfer payments increased on average 7.4 percent.<sup>6</sup>

Comparing Hampton to MSA for the same, earnings as a percent of TPI in Hampton were less in both 1989 and 1999; dividends, interest and rent as a percent of TPI in Hampton were less in both 1989 and 1999; but transfer payments as a percent of TPI were more in both 1989 and 1999. From 1998 to 1999, the growth in earnings percentage of TPI in Hampton was more; the growth in dividends, interest and rent percentage of TPI in Hampton was more; but, the growth in transfer payments percentage of TPI in Hampton was less. Over the decade, all categories of TPI in Hampton increased at a lesser rate than the MSA.

In 1999, Hampton had a total personal income (TPI) of \$3,052,570.<sup>7</sup> This TPI ranked 15<sup>th</sup> in the state and accounted for 1.5 percent of the state total. The 1999 TPI reflected an increase of 5.3 percent from 1998. The 1998-9 MSA (including NC portion) change was 4.8 percent, the state change was 6.3 percent, and the national change was 5.4 percent. Comparatively, a decade ago, Hampton's TPI was \$2,102,186 and ranked 14<sup>th</sup> in the state. The average annual growth rate over the decade was 3.8 percent. In contrast, the average annual growth rate for the MSA (including NC portion) was 4.5 percent, and for the state and nation was 5.4 percent, respectively. Therefore, again, Hampton lags behind the MSA (including NC portion), state and national data with regard to current TPI data and trends, and appears to be losing ground over time in that regard.

<sup>4</sup> HRPDC, "Hampton Roads Data Book", 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Bureau of Economic Analysis, "BEARFACTS", 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Bureau of Economic Analysis, "BEARFACTS", 2001.

<sup>7</sup> All income estimates, with the exception of PCPI, are in thousands of dollars (e.g., \$3,052,570 equals \$3,052,570,000).

### Household and Family Income

Household and family income data is from the US Census Bureau and the 2000 US Census contains data for 1999 income levels only.

Median household income has grown since 1970 but at a lesser rate each decade. Likewise, median and mean family income in Hampton has also grown and also at a lesser rate over time. Since 1990, although Hampton's estimated median household income level has continued to grow, it has been lower than both the Hampton Roads region and Virginia.

**Table 8**  
**Hampton: Median Household Income, 1970-1999**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1970	\$8,087	
1980	\$17,057	110.9
1990	\$30,144	76.7
1999	\$39,532	31.1

Source: US Census Bureau

**Table 9**  
**Hampton: Median Family Income, 1970-1999**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1970	\$9,685	
1980	\$19,228	98.5
1990	\$34,291	79.1
1999	\$46,110	34.5

Source: US Census Bureau

### Income Disparity

Income disparity is measured by taking the average personal capita personal income (PCPI) or median adjusted household income (MAHI) for a group of localities and comparing that to the average income of one locality. Over the past decade (1990-2000) Hampton's income disparity compared to both the other core cities in the Hampton Roads region, as well as the Hampton Roads region, has increased, but not in a positive direction. This means that for every dollar of income that a core cities

resident or Hampton Roads region resident has, Hampton residents have less.

More specifically, with regard to average PCPI disparity in Hampton compared to the average PCPI for the other core cities, Hampton began the decade above the average 1.0 mark, at 1.02. Average PCPI in Hampton increased slightly during the decade to 1.028, meaning that the API of Hampton residents was higher than the average PCPI levels of other core cities. However, it then began a downward trend, ending the decade at .969, meaning that over the decade, the average PCPI of Hampton residents was less than the average PCPI of the other core cities. Likewise, when compared the Hampton Roads region, Hampton began the decade below the average 1.0 mark at .913, meaning that the average PCPI of Hampton residents was less than the average PCPI of the rest of the region, and continued a downward trend through the decade, ending at .817. This means that over the decade, the average PCPI of Hampton residents was less than the average PCPI of the other localities throughout the Hampton Roads region.<sup>8</sup>

The case is somewhat different for MAHI in Hampton compared to the other core cities. In this case, Hampton began the decade, again, above the average 1.0 mark at 1.140, increased slightly to 1.159, but then declined over the remainder of the decade, ending at 1.116. Nonetheless, the average MAHI of Hampton residents remained higher than the average MAHI of the other localities. This was not the case when compared to the Hampton Roads regional average. Unlike with average PCPI, Hampton began the decade with an average MAHI that was slightly higher than the regional average at 1.016. However, the average MAHI in Hampton decreased over the decade to end at .892, then ending below the region's MAHI average.<sup>9</sup>

**Table 10**  
**Hampton: Per Capita Personal Income Disparity, 1990-2000**

<u>Compared to Core Cities</u>		<u>Compared to Hampton Roads Region</u>	
1990	1.021	1990	0.913
1991	1.028	1991	0.919
1992	1.021	1992	0.916
1993	1.004	1993	0.898
1994	0.990	1994	0.879
1995	0.988	1995	0.877
1996	0.983	1996	0.861
1997	0.969	1997	0.838
1998	0.981	1998	0.837
1999	0.973	1999	0.820
2000	0.969	2000	0.817

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

<sup>8</sup> Bureau of Economic Analysis<sup>9</sup> US Census of Population and Housing**Table 11****Hampton: Median Adjusted Household Income Disparity, 1990-2000**

<u>Compared to Core Cities</u>		<u>Compared to Hampton</u>	
<u>Roads Region</u>			
1990	1.140	1990	1.016
1993	1.159	1993	0.974
1995	1.158	1995	0.967
1997	1.128	1997	0.959
1998	1.125	1998	0.929
1999	1.116	1999	0.892
2000	0.969	2000	0.817

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Poverty**

There were 15,088 persons, or 11.3 percent of the total population in Hampton, living below the poverty level in Hampton in 1999. There were 3,204 families in Hampton or 8.8 percent of total families living below the poverty level. Of the families living below the poverty level, 2,658 or 13.4 percent had children under 18 years of age, and 1,207 or 16.6 had children under 5 years of age. Of those families with children under 18 years of age, 2,292 or 25.9 percent were single mothers with no husband present.

**Table 12*****Hampton: Persons Living At or Below Poverty Level, 1970-1999***

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>(% of total pop.)</u>	<u>(% Ch. from prior)</u>
1970	12,491	10.34	NA
1980	13,697	11.17	9.65
1990	13,831	10.34	0.98
1999	15,088	11.30	9.10

Source: US Census Bureau

Compared to the other core cities and Virginia, Hampton's poverty rate of 11.3 percent is the lowest, but slightly higher than Virginia's as follows: Newport News (14 percent); Portsmouth (18 percent); Norfolk (22 percent); Virginia (10 percent).

### Educational Attainment

According to the 2000 US Census, 14.5 percent of Hampton's total population over age 25 had not high school diploma in 2000. This figure is up from 1990, when it was 12.6 percent of the total population, yet is still in marked contrast to earlier decades, when it was 22.7 percent in 1970 and 17.8 percent in 1980.

In contrast, 85 percent of the total population over age 25 had a high school diploma or higher. This represents a 5.1 percent increase over the previous decade, and the 1990 figure represented a 12.2 percent increase from 1980. Therefore, it is clear that over the last few decades, the percentage of the population with educational attainment is increasing, although during the last decade, the percentage of the total population over age 25 with no high school diploma increased.

More specifically, with regard to post high school educational attainment in Hampton, 27.2 percent of the total population had some college but no degree; 8.6 percent of the total population held an associate's degree; 13.5 percent of the population held a bachelor's degree; and 8.3 percent of the population held a bachelor's degree or higher. All of these figures are an increase from 1990.

Hampton's educational attainment levels are below that of the rest of the Peninsula localities, but are on average with the Hampton Roads region.

**Table 13**  
***Hampton: Population Over Age 25 With No H.S. Diploma, 1970-2000***

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% of Total over age 25</u>
1970	27,359	22.7
1980	21,826	17.8
1990	16,794	12.6
2000	13,402	14.5

*Source: US Census Bureau.*

**Table 14**  
**Hampton Roads: Population Over Age 25 With H.S. Degree Or Better, 1980-2000**

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Persons</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<b>Hampton</b>	1980	45,307	67.5	
	1990	65,888	79.9	12.4
	2000	79,075	85.5	5.6
<b>Peninsula</b>	1980	123,275	68.2	
	1990	200,719	81.2	13.0
	2000			
<b>Hampton Roads</b>	1980	397,882	66.7	
	1990	648,130	79.3	12.6
	2000			

Source: US Census Bureau

## D. Quality of Life

### Educational Facilities

#### Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

There are 24 elementary schools, 6 middle schools, and 4 high schools. Five elementary schools and one middle school are year-round schools. One of the middle schools, Jones, is a magnet school for math and language arts. The Governor's Magnet School for Science and Technology is also located in Hampton. Hampton is home to Virginia's first comprehensive charter school, Hampton Harbour Academy, for grades 3-12, which offers educational programs for 450 students who need a smaller, more supportive learning environment. The geographic range of public schools throughout the city is generally well balanced, although middle schools are somewhat limited in geographic extent.

#### Public School Enrollment

During the 2000-2001 school year, there were 23,290 students (73.7 percent of the school age population) enrolled in the public school system as follows: elementary – 10,776; middle – 5,816; high – 6,694. Historical public school total enrollment figures are available to the 1981-82

academic year, and have shown fluctuations over time as the city's school-age population has increased or declined over the same period. Enrollment projections for 2002-2007 are expected to peak in 2002-2003 and then decline through 2006-2007, which also reflects population projections for the school-aged population.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hampton Public Schools, February 2002.

In Virginia, enrollment in public elementary schools (grades K-6) from 1969-1997 has only had a slight increase from 695,000 student to 705,000 students over almost a thirty-year period. Likewise, enrollment in public secondary schools (grades 7-12) in Virginia has only shown a marginal increase from 382,000 students to 392,000 students over the same period.<sup>2</sup>

Pupil-teacher ratios in Hampton for 1997-1998 were 13.0 for public elementary schools (grades K-6) and 16.0 for public secondary schools (grades 7-12). The ratios for the Hampton Roads region were 14.68 for elementary schools and 13.13 for secondary schools. The ratios for Virginia elementary schools and secondary schools were 14.2 and 12.2, respectively. Therefore, Hampton's pupil-teacher ratios were lower than the region's and lower than the state's elementary school ratio, but higher than the state's ratio for secondary schools.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Virginia Statistical Abstract, 2000 Ed.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

**Table 2**  
**Hampton Public Schools: Fall Membership Population and Projections,**  
**1981-2007**

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Total Elementary</u>	<u>Total Middle</u>	<u>Total High</u>	<u>Total Membership</u>
<b>Historical</b>				
1981-1982	9,714	5,627	7,610	22,951
1982-1983	9,239	5,537	6,835	21,611
1983-1984	8,800	5,325	6,373	20,498
1984-1985	8,809	4,865	6,434	20,108
1985-1986	8,935	4,545	6,566	20,046
1987-1988	9,870	4,313	6,445	20,628
1988-1989	10,068	4,500	6,164	20,732
1989-1990	10,221	4,597	5,970	20,788
1990-1991	10,690	4,877	5,816	21,383
1991-1992	11,149	5,012	5,829	21,990
1992-1993	11,479	5,330	6,008	22,817
1993-1994	11,412	5,479	6,100	22,991
1994-1995	11,521	5,592	6,321	23,434
1995-1996	11,520	5,592	6,499	23,611
1996-1997	11,521	5,613	6,846	23,980
1997-1998	11,189	5,711	6,761	23,661
1998-1999	11,046	5,691	6,804	23,541
1999-2000	10,947	5,823	6,710	23,480
2000-2001	10,776	5,820	6,694	23,290
2001-2002	10,505	5,816	6,756	23,077
<b>Projections</b>				
2002-2003	10,168	5,796	6,781	22,745
2003-2004	9,953	5,662	6,847	22,462
2004-2005	9,690	5,572	6,854	22,116
2005-2006	9,433	5,461	6,876	21,770
2006-2007	9,198	5,452	6,735	21,385

Source: Hampton Public Schools, February 2002.

Expenditures in thousands for public school operations by source of funds for 1996-1997 in Hampton were as follows:

*Source of Support*

<i>Local</i>	\$ 45,096.9
<i>State</i>	\$ 57,192.0
<i>State Retail Sales and Use Tax</i>	\$ 13,855.6
<i>Federal</i>	\$ 7,703.8

Private Elementary and Secondary Schools

There were 5 private day schools operating in Hampton in 2002, from pre-kindergarten through high school. All are affiliated with religious institutions or denominations.<sup>4</sup> Hampton residents also attend private schools middle and high schools in surrounding localities.

The total number of private elementary and secondary schools in Virginia decreased between 1991 and 1995 from 525 to 493. Total enrollment over the same period also decreased from 80,887 students to 86,507 students. The total number of teachers has increased from 7,115 to 7,723 over that time.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Virginia Department of Education, Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary School Directory, February 2002.

<sup>5</sup> Op cit.

Colleges, Universities, and Continuing Education

Hampton has two institutions of higher learning: Hampton University and Thomas Nelson Community College. The Peninsula Workforce Development Center (PWFDC), located in Hampton Roads Center, houses a joint-partnership satellite campus for teletech-net (live via satellite) graduate studies at Old Dominion University, Norfolk State University, University of Virginia and Virginia Tech.

The PWFDC is a collaborative effort between Thomas Nelson Community College and Innovative Community Technology Services (ICTS) that offers technical certification programs. The PWFDC is designed to prepare students for today's job market. The collaboration between higher

education and industry provides students with high-quality, value based, occupation education, and conforms with the practices of continuing education around the world. Certification programs not only meet the needs of growing workforce and corporations but also of those colleges and universities in offering accelerated high-tech training as an adjunct to standard information technology degrees. The PWFDC serves as a bridge for displaced workers from the defense industry, ex-military personnel and former welfare recipients by equipping them with the skills necessary to succeed in today's dynamic economy.

The NASA Aeronautical Research Consortium may be established in Hampton in the vicinity of the NASA Langley Research Center. This would be a joint research venture and facility operated by selected Virginia universities and colleges and NASA.

Fall enrollment at Hampton University increased between 1996 and 1998 from 5,552 students to 5,635 students. The number of full-time faculty decreased from 303 to 288 between 1994/95 and 1996/7. However, the number of tenured faculty increased over that period from 95 to 105 or from 31.4 percent to 36 percent. Fall enrollment at Thomas Nelson Community College also increased between 1996 and 1998 from 6,627 students to 7,059 students. Data on full-time faculty and tenured faculty is not available for individual community colleges. The total number of full-time faculty in the entire Virginia Community College System also decreased between 1994/95 and 1996/97 from 1,959 to 1,884, and the number of tenured faculty decreased over that same period from 135 to 113, or from 7 percent to 6 percent.<sup>6</sup>

Annual full-time tuition and required fees at Hampton University increased from \$6,550 to \$8,948 between 1991/92 and 1996/97. Average annual full-time tuition and required fees at Virginia's community colleges increased from \$1,349 (in-state) and \$4,470 (out-of-state) in 1994/95 to \$1,429 (in-state) and \$4,710 (out-of-state) in 1996/97.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

### Libraries

Hampton has one main library, located in Downtown, and three branch libraries located in the Phoebus, Northampton, and Willow Oaks areas. Ancillary services include a Bookmobile and Bookvan, to service citizens outside of the library facilities. Special collections include rentals, young family, popular material, reference, and Virginiana. The library system is completely automated with an on-line catalog, public use computers and Internet service. There is a range of community literacy programs offered through the Hampton Library system, as well as disability services. The Library system also includes the George Wythe Law Library, located in Downtown.

### Museums

There are several cultural museums in Hampton. The Virginia Air and Space Center, the official visitor center for NASA Langley Research Center, and the Hampton Roads History Center, which is located in the Air and Space Center, are located in Downtown. Hampton University houses a museum for traditional African and American Indian Art and Contemporary African-American Art. Fort Monroe Casemate Museum and Old Point Comfort Lighthouse are located on the grounds of Ft. Monroe Army Base. Two additional museums are current under construction or are in the planning phases: the Hampton History Museum and Historic Aberdeen Neighborhood Museum.

### Community/Recreation Facilities

Community parks and recreation facilities are found throughout Hampton at varying scales. City parks are the largest individual component of the parks and recreation system designed for public uses. The city has 1,477.66 acres designated for public recreational activities, with golf courses, community centers, and senior centers not being counted in the acreage. Ornamental parks, also referred to as mini-parks, are small areas providing passive open space. Examples are Kearney Park in Phoebus and Robinson Park in Wythe. Neighborhood parks are the core of a park system, providing both passive and active recreational opportunities. In Hampton, the elementary schools are or will be designed to function as neighborhood parks, and middle schools are being retrofitted or designed with community recreation centers. City-scale parks are destination facilities, such as nature parks, beaches, golf courses, and athletic stadiums. Buckroe Beach and Darling Stadium are examples of this scale park. Community parks serve several neighborhoods but are not intended to be destination facilities for the entire city. Typical community parks include playgrounds, meeting rooms, ball fields, and picnic areas. Feature attractions accommodate specialized single-purpose recreational facilities. Such attractions in Hampton include Air Power Park, the Carousel Park, Fort Wool, Bluebird Gap Farm, the Woodlands Golf Course and Tennis Center, the Hampton's Golf Course, and Mill Point Park. Community centers include Lincoln Park Outreach Center, Northampton Community Center, North Phoebus Community Center, Old Hampton Community Center, and the most recent, Lindsay Community Center. There is only one senior citizens center in Hampton, the Hampton Senior Center.

Hampton has a vast variety of community recreational facilities across all of these types, with a good geographic distribution. One exception is the Fox Hill area where the diversity of facilities is limited. The Hampton Parks and Recreation Master Plan and Recovery Plan contain a facilities inventory, and set forth a long range plan for development of new community and recreation facilities, as well maintenance and improvement plans for existing facilities.

### Entertainment

Hampton has three major entertainment and sports facilities. These include: the American Theater in Phoebus, a small, 400-seat, live performance venue; the Hampton Coliseum, a regional sports and entertainment arena located in the Coliseum Central area, which contains 84,827 unobstructed square feet of exhibit area, including a 26,263 sq. ft. arena floor and has a 13,800-person general admission concert capacity; and Langley Speedway. Other entertainment destinations include the AMC-24 Theaters and other cinemas throughout the city. The Mill Point Park Concert series occurs each summer in Downtown, as do the Downtown Hampton Block Parties, with live entertainment each weekend. Buckroe Beach Park also hosts summer family movie and concert events. Special events also occur at Ft. Monroe and the Gazebo Park next to the Chamberlin Hotel. The Power Plant of Hampton Roads is currently under construction in the Coliseum Central area is intended to be an entertainment destination for the Peninsula.

### Religious Institutions

Hampton is home to one of the oldest parishes in America, St. John's Episcopal Church, located in Downtown Hampton, which is on the National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register. However, over the city's long history, a broad array of faith communities have also found a home, including the various denominations within the Christian, Judaic, and Islamic faiths.

### General Health

#### Medical Facilities

Sentara Healthcare Systems is the major source for medical care for Hampton community. Sentara's Hampton General Hospital, historically located on Victoria Boulevard, has relocated to a more centralized location in the Coliseum Central area (Winter 2002). Hampton University's Schools of Liberal Arts and Education, Nursing (graduate and undergraduate), Pharmacy (including Ph.D. programs), and Science offer advanced degree opportunities and community outreach programs, which substantially augment the healthcare expertise and services available to Hampton and Peninsula area residents.

#### Vitals: Births and Deaths

##### Live Births

The number of live births in Hampton decreased between 1990 and 1997, the most recent year for which data is available, from 2,400 to 2,042 (–15 percent). The Hampton Roads region and Virginia experienced a similar trend, with –16 percent and –7.2 percent decreases, respectively, over the same period. Hampton's rate of decrease was slightly less than the region's but over two times as much than Virginia's rate.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Ibid*Teenage Pregnancy and Births*

Teenage births by race in Hampton for 1997 indicate that there were a total of 477 teenage pregnancies, 167 (35 percent) of which were "white," 300 (63 percent) of which were "black," and 10 (2.1 percent) of which were "other." Of the 477 teenage pregnancies in 1997, there were 282 live births, or 59.1 percent of the pregnancies resulted in a live birth. Of those, 105 (37.2 percent) were "white," 173 (61.4 percent) were "black," and 4 (1.4 percent) were "other."<sup>9</sup>

There were 4,758 teenage pregnancies in the Hampton Roads region in 1997. Of those, 2,001 or 42 percent were "white," 2618 or 55 percent were "black," and 139 or 2.9 percent were "other." Therefore, Hampton's percentage of teenage pregnancies that were "black" was higher than the region, and its percentage of teenage pregnancies that were "white" or "other" was lower than the region.<sup>10</sup>

Of the 4,758 teenage pregnancies in the region, they were 2,966 live births or 62.3 percent resulted in a live birth. Of those 2,966 live births, 1,669 or 56.3 percent were "white," 1,446 or 48.8 percent were "black," and 66 or 2.2 percent were "other." Hampton's percentage of teenage pregnancies that resulted in live births (59.1 percent) was slightly less than the region (62.3 percent). Hampton had a higher percentage than the region of live births from teenage pregnancies, which were "black" (61.4 percent vs. 48.8 percent), and a lower percentage than the region of live births from teenage pregnancies, which were "white" or "other."<sup>11</sup>

In 1997 in Hampton, 172 of the teenage pregnancies or 36.1 percent were ended by abortion, and 23 or 4.8 percent were ended by natural fetal deaths. Of the 172 teenage abortions, 56 or 32.6 percent were "white," 110 or 64 percent were "black," and 6 or 3.5 percent were "other." Of the natural fetal deaths, 6 or 26 percent were "white" and 17 or 74 percent were "black."<sup>12</sup>

Hampton's teenage pregnancy abortion rate was slightly higher (36.1 percent) than the Hampton Roads region rate (33.6), and the percentage of pregnancies ended by natural fetal deaths (4.8 percent) was also slightly higher than the region (4.4 percent).<sup>13</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.<sup>10</sup> Ibid.<sup>11</sup> Ibid.<sup>12</sup> Ibid.<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

*Deaths*

The number of deaths of Hampton residents increased from 995 in 1989 to 1,083 in 1997, or by 8.5 percent over that period. The death rate for the Hampton Roads region also increased over the same time period by 12 percent, and the death rate for all of Virginia increased by 13.7. Therefore, Hampton's death rate was less than both the region and the state.

*Infant Mortality*

Infant mortality rates are measured in infant deaths per 1,000 live births. In 2000, Hampton's infant mortality rate was 8.4 percent, which is 2.4 percent a decrease from the 1990 rate of 10.8 percent. During the decade, Hampton's rate decreased to a low as 6.4 percent. Hampton's infant mortality rate in 2000 was lower than the Peninsula's portion of the Hampton Roads regional average of 9.8 percent (Hampton ranked 5<sup>th</sup> out of 8 localities), and was also lower than the entire Hampton Roads area regional average of 8.9 percent (Hampton ranked 9<sup>th</sup> out of 14 localities). However, Hampton's and the Hampton Roads region's infant mortality rates were higher than the state average in 2000, which was 6.8 percent.<sup>14</sup>

During the 1990s, the Peninsula's infant mortality rate increased from 8.3 percent to 9.8 percent, which a high of 19.3 percent in 1998.<sup>15</sup> Therefore, it could be construed that Hampton's focus on decreasing the infant mortality rate through programs offered by the Healthy Families Partnership (see below) and others, have made a noticeable difference compared to other localities on the Peninsula. However, these numbers should also be seen as relative to the decrease in the number of total births in Hampton over the same period, as well as to as population increases for some of the growing suburban localities on the Peninsula.

<sup>14</sup>Virginia Department of Health, Vital Statistics.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

*Healthy Families Partnership*

The Healthy Families Partnership (HFP) was established in 1992 a partnership between the City's Department of Social Services and Library, and the State Health Department. One of the strategic initiative areas adopted in the 1998 Hampton Strategic Plan is Healthy Families. One of the mission statements within the Healthy Families Initiative is to ensure that all children are born healthy and enter school ready to learn. The HFP has since embraced this mission statement and has had many accomplishments. The goals of the HFP include enhancing parenting skills, parent child interaction and bonding; advancing optimal child development and preventive care; promoting family functioning by building trusting relationships, teaching problem solving skills and improving

family support systems; and, reducing negative health outcomes such as poor immunization rates, child abuse and neglect, and teen-age birth.

Of the 35,000 children in Hampton under the age of 19, the parents of 30,000 children are the recipients of one or more of the programs offered by the HFP. These programs include Healthy Start, parenting classes, Young Family Centers, Healthy Stages and Welcome Baby. Since 1993, program enrollment in Healthy Start has increased from 135 to 1,250 or by 826 percent, participants in parenting classes have increased from 206 to 1,250 or by 5 times, parenting class retention rates have increased from 43% to 80%, check-outs of resources from the Youth Family Centers have increased from 7,306 to 32,000 or by 338 percent, and distribution of the Healthy Stages Developmental newsletter has increased from 1,513 recipients to 35,000, or by 22 times.

The Healthy Start Program has achieved the following results as of 2001:

- Reduced pregnancy risk status and birth complications
- Improved parent-child interaction
- Increased child immunization rates
- Improved home environment
- Improved child health and physical development
- Reduced repeat teen births

#### Public Safety

Whether Police, Fire and Rescue, or Emergency Management Services, the City of Hampton's Public Safety Division takes pride in its solid historic tradition, and its employees' commitment to the highest quality service to Hampton citizens. Many of the Division's innovative ideas have received national recognition and they continually seek to implement progressive strategies that identify the City as a leader among contemporary law enforcement agencies.

The Public Safety Division is comprised of paid, professional staff, and the Fire and Rescue Division is augmented by volunteer fire and rescue personnel.

#### Police Division

The Police Division has a long-range plan, which is required for accreditation purposes. It was last updated in 2001 and contains useful information for this profile. From 1992-2001, police manpower has increased from 203 to 276 sworn personnel and from 68 to 103 civilian personnel. During the same period, the Police Division rank structure has remained fairly constant over the years. The economy of the last 1990s and year 2000, and the inherent working conditions of law enforcement have combined with relatively low pay to make the retention of police officers a major issue for the Division. The City of Hampton has been unable to reach its authorized budget strength since 1996 and this has precluded the Division from establishing a stable sworn workforce.

Vacancy levels have been as high as 10 percent, with additional officers in various training levels of training; the events of September 11, 2001 further affected the ranks, with military reservists called up to prolonged active duty from throughout its ranks. Budget restrictions have precluded the City from adequately achieving a balance between the entry-level salary needed for recruitment and an adequate salary progression that results in the retention of the most valuable resources. The Division has lost many veteran officers and with that loss, significant law enforcement experience has been lost. The organization is becoming younger but also less experienced. When combined with the vacancy level, the situation is impacting the Division's ability to achieve its mission.<sup>16</sup>

Despite these obstacles, public safety statistics indicate the myriad of community policing and other proactive public safety programs initiated in the city have resulted in generally decreased crime activity since 1997 when community policy program were enacted. Juvenile arrests in Hampton increased from approximately 150 in 1994 to approximately 600 in 2000. This emerging trend is being combated with programs, which actively utilize youth as a resource in community policing, and concerned city agencies have been invited to participate in a juvenile crime task force aimed at preventing juvenile crime and sharing of information. The goal of the task force is to provide intervention programs for youth who are at risk of becoming involved in criminal behavior or running away, and for the parents of such youth.<sup>17</sup>

Comparing Hampton's crime statistics to six surrounding cities within the Tidewater area across the categories of total violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, assault), total property crime (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft), and total crime rate (violent and property crime), measured in crimes per 1,000 population between 1991 and 1998, Hampton ranked second to the lowest in total violent crime, the third highest in total property crime, and the third highest in total crime rate.<sup>18</sup>

**Table 3**  
**Hampton: Total Reported Crime Statistics, 1993-2000\***

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>1993-2000</u>
Murder	14	11	14	10	6	5	11	8	-43%
Manslaughter	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	-100%
Rape	49	47	40	56	59	33	38	35	-29%
Robbery	329	274	264	323	286	298	246	118	-64%
Assault	251	230	236	203	184	199	236	NA	-6%
Maiming	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	223	NA
Burglary	962	757	829	962	920	1024	997	875	-9%
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>5536</b>	<b>5103</b>	<b>5199</b>	<b>5151</b>	<b>5122</b>	<b>5310</b>	<b>4190</b>	<b>4102</b>	<b>-26%</b>
Auto Theft	563	342	463	462	681	491	473	580	3%

\*Based on Incident-Based Reporting System (IBRS). Prior to 7/99, based on Uniform Crime Report (UCR).

Source: City of Hampton Police Division Website, 2002.

<sup>16</sup>City of Hampton Police Division, "Long Range Plan," updated 2001.<sup>17</sup>Ibid.<sup>18</sup>City of Hampton Police Division Website, 2001.

The 2000 Assessment of the Police Division's Patrol Operations and Deployment showed vehicle stops, burglar alarm activations, and responding to suspicious persons among the top five categories of calls for service. The table below lists the 2000 top 20 calls for service by rank, type and percent of total.

**Table 4**  
**Hampton Police Division: 2000 Top 20 Calls for Service**

Rank	Description	% of Total	Rank	Description	% of Total
1	Vehicle Stop	18%	11	Suspicious Vehicle	3%
2	Burglary Alarm	7%	12	Disabled Vehicle	3%
3	Suspicious Person	6%	13	Trespassing	2%
4	E911 Hangup	5%	14	Juvenile Problem	2%
5	Larceny	4%	15	Vandalism	2%
6	Unspecified	4%	16	Burglary	2%
7	Domestic Assault	4%	17	Fight/Riot	2%
8	Fugitive	4%	18	Parking Violation	1%
9	Auto Accident	3%	19	Stolen Vehicle	1%
10	Missing Person	3%	20	Drug Related Problem	1%

Source: Hampton Police Division, 2001 Long Range Plan.

The following long-range issues were identified as having priority importance in the Police Division's 2001 Long Range Plan:

- City-Wide Emergency Preparedness and Training
- Regional Coordination during emergencies
- Division Automation
- Fiscal Planning, Grant Administration, and Budget Administration
- Management of Fleet Cost/Fleet Life Cycle
- Marketing/Promotion Strategies
- Utilization of Geographic Information in Crime Analysis

- Community Policing Planning
- Juvenile Justice Planning

#### Fire and Rescue Division

The Hampton Fire and Rescue division is an organization of nearly 500 dedicated professionals who are committed to serving the community by protecting life, property, and the environment through prevention, education, emergency medical and fire services. The division also provides a host of services free of charge to the citizens of Hampton.

#### Emergency Management Services

The Hampton Office of Emergency Management is responsible for planning and coordinating all natural or man-made emergencies and disasters that may occur within the city. The goal of Emergency Management is to coordinate a unified response to a crisis; to prevent or minimize the threat when possible; and to respond quickly and effectively when prevention is not possible.

Hampton also participates as a member of the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission in regional emergency management services planning.

#### Travel Times and Average Commute

Population and employment figures for the Hampton Roads region indicate that both are growing. In general, as population and employment in an area grows, so do vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Comparing improvement or degradation of travel speeds with VMT growth may give insight as to how transportation projects are doing in maintaining desirable levels of mobility throughout the region. Average travel speed is computed by dividing the length of a section (or trip) in miles by the total time it takes to traverse the section (or complete the trip) in hours. Peak travel times, both morning and evening, are used for this computation.<sup>19</sup>

Information is available from 1991-1995 for the Peninsula and various roadway sections located in Hampton. For each roadway included, the average peak-hour speed was determined for the peak travel direction for a particular section of roadway. Travel speeds were calculated for 9 roadway sections in Hampton by the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission and are shown in the table below.<sup>20</sup> In general, morning peak hour average speeds improved in 8 out of 9 sections; however, for 4 out of nine sections, evening peak hour average speeds declined, shown as highlighted.

According to the 2000 US Census, the average commute (travel time to work) for Hampton residents in 2000 was 21.8 minutes. This is a slight increase from 1990, when the average commute was 19.0 minutes.

<sup>19</sup> Average speed takes into account any delays encountered during a trip, such as those caused by traffic signals, bridge lifts, and bottlenecks. Degradation in speed may be the result of changes in traffic patterns, increased VMT in a section of roadway, or poor signal timing and coordination. A few seconds delay will manifest a much more dramatic effect on the average speed of a short section compared to a long section. Some improvements in speed may be the result of roadway widenings, newly constructed parallel facilities, or simply improved traffic signal timing and coordination.

<sup>20</sup> HRPDC, "Hampton Roads Regional Travel Time, Volume 1: Analysis," January 1996: 23, 25.

**Table 5**  
**Hampton Roads Regional Travel Time**  
**Travel Speeds at Selected Sites – Hampton/Peninsula**

Thoroughfare	Section	AM Peak Hour Average Speed (MPH)		PM Peak Hour Average Speed (MPH)	
		1991	1995	1991	1995
Armistead Avenue	Hampton Roads Center Pkwy to Settler's Landing Road	23.3	24.2	21.8	24.6
Big Bethel Road	Mercury Boulevard to Hampton Roads Center Pkwy	16.8	15.0	20.0	23.9
Coliseum Drive	Mercury Boulevard to Cunningham Drive	12.7	15.7	7.8	7.4
Hampton Roads Center Parkway	Big Bethel Road to Armistead Avenue	45.3	52.2	35.3	51.8
Interstate 64	New Kent C.L. to Hampton –Roads Bridge/Tunnel	52.7	58.6	53.2	51.6
Interstate 664	Terminal Avenue to Interstate 64 (Peninsula)	46.5	54.1	44.0	55.2
Magruder Boulevard/ Hampton Highway	Interstate 64 to US 17	27.0	40.5	35.0	41.2
Mercury Boulevard	King Street to Queen Street	29.2	32.0	21.8	20.6
Wythe Creek Road	Route 171 to Armistead Avenue	30.7	35.7	30.3	19.2